SCHOOL BOOKS,

OOK ON THE ROMANS

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No. 33 Vol. XXII.

RELIGIOUS.

The following article has been handed us by one she has had long experience in one of our large beent societies, and on this account, as well as the dance of the subject, demands the attention of Christian public

THE NECESSITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PUBLIC AGENTS FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The great work of evangelizing the world is accomplished, instrumentally, by the min-and the press. While pastors are laborinversion of sinners, and the edi-Christians at home, missionaries ar t abroad to preach the gospel to the the Bible is to be distributed to all ies that dwell upon the face of the eligious tracts are to be scattered to the ads of heaven; and Sabbath Schools instruction of the young in divine ge, are to be universally established attained. That these and the various manned. That these and the various area of Christian effort may be executed, evolent societies, whose object is the ion and sanctification of the human must be sustained and enlarged in their ms. To do this is a work of great ladone that must be performed by menly set apart to this service. There deed, be some specified individual or uslate manage every concern. This is. s to manage every concern. This is y in agricultural affairs, in manufac ry in agricultural affairs, in manufac-ussiness, in commercial or mercantiles. Every establishment or business, r large or small, or of whatever nature, conducted in this way. The kind and of labor to be perfurmed, in the suc-prosecution of the benevolent enter-if the age, is such, that pastors cannot nit, and discharge their official duties, we of the necessity of agents, a highly g of the necessity of agents, a highly ble clergyman thus remarks: "Minisy exert a most salutary influence on the of their people in stirring them up to contributions, and mutual endeavors, y take the work of the Christian enterrely into their own hands, and relieve wer is, that at present, whatever may after, they cannot. It is universally good ministers have not the moral powtir up Christians to a liberal state of
and induce them to contribute largely,
of the utility of agents, in part, from
the utility of agents agents agents agent agen ad a willing mind to promote the sp cospel to the degree it has been, at the safe to withdraw their proper he safe to withdraw their propelling Another distinguished minister writes:

d to, talked with, instructions of a visit up to increased activity. Such a visit up to increased activity. Not every pastor act as agent, even among l No one is in circumstances to do the in the best manner, and it is nearly the requisite information. Were the to undertake the business, they would re for all the benevolent enterprises of more than well-qualified agents would

The weakness of the church is its

mess. This would be so promoted by sure, that in a few years the churches arcely be able to sustain their own Thus, congregations that have fenced is, are, some of them at least, becomplan of religious effort is a good one. ects, in my opinion, its agents. Similar is the testimony of another clergyman: "As to the efforts of min-ere is here and there one who comes behalf of the operations of the day without the assistance of agents, eneral, I seriously doubt whether, teral, I seriously doubt whether, assistance, much would be accom-tem. Most of our evangelical minfeel, I trust, an interest in the various t deep interest in it, which is found in it, whose time and thoughts are almost , and their people will be stirred up far beyond what they would have ddressed by their own pastors. It safe to leave the cause of benevospontaneous exertions of ministers

July 28

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Y & CO. 191 Washington street,
purchase, Woolen Yarn and Coun
in the Country will find it an object
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March 12

BOSTON.
Ladies visiting Boston, ivate boarding house, to a longer or shorter time

D GARDEN, near the Co

RIENCED TEACHER,

when the spontaneous exertions of ministers muches, it would languish in their hearts, a neglected in their efforts. They need acted upon "ab extra." The most effected is the employment of living, speakeuts, men of judgment, men of zeal, deeperested in the subjects for which they and able to plead for them intelligently appressively." the opinions of some of the most ished ministers of the gospel in this, in relation to the necessity of agents; h, it is believed, will be the opinions of sters and Christians, whenever the suby considered.

my considered,
w of the prominent part which agents
the in evangelizing the world, it is imthat the qualifications requisite in them out, both as it respects those these relations, and the Christian by whom they are employed. subject one of so much delicacy as seem to be on a slight view of it. lifications important to be possessed as in either of the three learned pro-law, medicine, and divinity, are often d. Those of ministers, especially, ent topic of discussion at the time luction into office, and beneficial efto result from it. Similar effects
sperienced from the discussion of the ristic qualities necessary in agents, qualifications, then, are desirable in a

gent of a benevolent society?
spectable talents.
agent possesses only ordinary mental bleness, he will not be duly respect sequently, the cause he pleads will

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1837.

tant that he should possess good talents, that he may be able to present his subject in a forcible and impressive manner. It is even desirable, that his mind should be of a high order, though

that his mind should be of a high order, though this is not absolutely necessary to his being useful. A competency of talents for his work is absolutely essential.

2. Good sense.

This is a combination of talents, and a primary requisite. While an agent ought to possess a clear and comprehensive mind, it should be well balanced, that soundness in judgment and discretion in action, may characterize all his proceedings. What is sometimes called forecast should be a distinguishing feature in his character. A large share of sound, common sense, is indispensable in an agent. Without this, he will not be likely to succeed in his enterprise.

Respectable appearance and address.

itate his labors.

4. Good health and spirits.

These will have a tendency to prevent depression in seasons of trial. Trials an agent will be liable to experience; and happy for him will it be, if under them he has the sympathy of those around him, and if, by nature and grace, he is able to endure them. Bodily infor his arduous services, and the discouraging scenes through which he may be called to pass. He ought to possess great courage and a determined perseverance, and never be diverted from the path of duty; and an air of cheerfulness and hope should always be exhibited in his countenance, while engaged in promoting his cause.

his cause,
5. Ability to devise and prosecute the

duce them to contribute largely, et which he is engaged; and his plans should be a utility of agents, in part, from flects upon my own people. It overlap to their influence, that Christians have progressed in Christians have progressed in the plans wisely, he should be able, also, to set himself and others to work in the accomplishment of the plans devised. It is, moreover, important, that he be bold in his conceptions, and the devise and efficient in his operations—not blustering in his movements, but sober, steady, and diffigent in his labors. In order to devise and execute those plans which general and subordinate, are in my order to devise and execute those plans which is general and subordinate, are in my lispensable. These must be men of all firmness and discretion, of good addense in the people where it is established, the people where it is established, the suitable intervals, be visited, be to, talked with, instructed, electrified, up to increased activity. Such a visit of incalculable good. Not every pastor

ways ready to receive advice and assistance from others. He ought likewise to be quick in thought and movements, but not hasty in de-cision or action. It is desirable, that he should be a good financier-be strictly accurate in all pecuniary concerns, and scrupulously and punctiliously so, in collecting funds and ac-counting for them. He should be uniformly frank in all his conduct, and devoid of all deceptive practices and cunning craftiness in his receptive practices and canning crainless in in-proceedings. All he says and does should be in perfect accordance with truth—truth neither exaggerated nor diminished. Over-statements for the purpose of accomplishing an object are not to be approved. The doctrine, that the end will justify the means, is never to be adopted. He should, too, be habitually exact in all his transactions, and punctual in all his engagements—ever acting under a realizing sense of his responsibility to the great Head of the church, and also to some public board. This is necessary for his own safety and defence, as well as a guarantee to the community for the faithful discharge of his duties.

7. Gentleness and liberality in feeling and

An agent ought to be exempt from selfish or sinister motives and purposes, sectarian preju-dices and local partialities,—disposed to grati-fy the community in their predilections, so far as is consistent with truth and duty. He ought ses of Christian benevolence, and are, good degree, acquainted with the leads relating to them. But it cannot be distance with each great object, or should trifles, and will not descend to low measures—times with each great object, or should trifles, and will not descend to low measures—times with each great object, or should trifles, and will not descend to low measures—times of different trifles. trines, and will not descend to low measurements to its manufacture of interest in it, which is found in those time and thoughts are almost devoted to the object. The agent, probability, will plead the cause also to be devoid of affectation, or a magistethin with more ability than the days with more success. in the commanding principles of action. Never insters who are most efficient, will should be be guilty of incivility or misbehavior e material assistance from the visits towards any individual, because he happens or to contribute to it so largely as he would de-sire. Soft words and a winning manner should characterize one who is to act in the official capacity of a public agent. He should, too, ever treat with all due respect the ministers of the gospel, and enter their inclosures only by the door, remembering, that each one of them is bishop in his own diocese, nor should be ever interfere with the concerns of the minister, or church, or parish. Nothing like dictation should appear in his feelings, manner, or conduct. It will be a happy circumstance, if he shall have been a pastor, as he will then know the views, feelings, and rights, of those in that situation, and be able so to demean himself as to meet their approbation.

8. Deep interest in the cause of benevolence

generally.

A person who acts as an agent should be favorably disposed towards all the Christian enterprises of the present day, and exercise the most fraternal spirit towards those individuals who conduct them. While he should never who conduct them. While he should never view his own object as the only one worthy the attention of all Christendom, nor perhaps as the most important; nor infringe on the rights and prerogatives of those who may have fellowship with him in the same or other henevolent societies; he should, however, possess full confidence in the cause he espouses, love it, and he ardently engaged in its promotion. This he may do and put disparage kingted in-

This he may do and not disparage kindred institutions, but regard them as necessary parts of the great whole. He should, too, be capable of strong emotions, and he so engrossed with the cause of benevolence, as to labor indefatigably with body and mind; feeling, that "the king's business requires haste," and that "it is good always to be zealously affected in d thing.'

9. Entire devotedness to the enterprise in

consequently, the cause he pleads will in measure fail to be appreciated; for it is all and natural to associate the cause advo-

cated with him who advocates it. It is impor-tant that he should possess good talents, that he may be able to present his subject in a forcible to him. An agent, therefore, should consider himself as wholly set apart to the employment assigned him,—as exclusively devoted to it in thought, purpose, and action. In this way he will accomplish more, and all interferences and jealousies will be prevented. As a general thing, it is not expedient, that an agent should perform the business which peculiarly belongs to pastors, nor is it wise, that an agent of one benevolent society should take an active part in managing the concerns of another simito him. An agent, therefore, should consider part in managing the concerns of another simi-ar society. Evils have arisen, and evils ordinarily will arise, from such a course of proce-

er of Lorell.

10. Circumspection in conversation and de-

out this, he will not be likely to succeed in his enterprise.

3. Respectable appearance and address.

The conversation of an agent thould be principally on the subject of his agency. His affections should be absorbed in his own cause, be prepossessing—social, amiable, and free from all violations of etiquette; his attire and habits respectable, and such as become a clergy-man. The opinion, that as agent will be more acceptable and successfui, by laying aside his clerical dress and practices, is entirely erroneaus. By such conduct, he will be considered as treating the ministerial character with levity, degrade himself, and, consequently, diminish his usefulness. It will be a favorable circumstance if an agent possesses a voice that is pleasant and easily audible, and an utterates which is ready and distinct. These will render him more acceptable, and will greatly facilitate his labors.

4. Good health and spirits.

These will have a tendency to prevent depression in seasons of trial. Trials an agent will be liable to experience; and happy for him will it be, if under them he has the sympathy of those around him, and if, by nature and grace, he is able to endure them. Bodily indept the farmed may be should took of the late of the proposition and mental dejection will unfit him for his arduous services, and the discouraging for his arduous services, and the discouraging for his arduous services, and the discouraging for his arduous services, and the farmed his subject of his agency. His affections should be absorbed in his own cause, the subject, that the successor of mathematical study, satisfections should be absorbed by him will be his own as seriety and then, out of the abundance of his heart, this mouth will greatly facilities to prevent than the name the man of thought, which is to be found only in the man—the man of thought, which is to be found only in the man—the man of thought, which is to be found only in the man—the man of thought, which is to be found only in the man—the man of thought, which is to The conversation of an agent thould be prin-

spect with the literary an Freligious, and I may add, irreligious part of the community. And this education permanent agents must acquire, efore commencing their agency, for after entering upon it, they will have no time to obtain it; and, had they time, their minds would not be suitably prepared to do it. This remark applies but partially to those agents who are temporarily employed. Most men, uneduca-ted in the business to which they are devoted, of in the business to which they re-re predisposed to be radical in their princi-les and conduct. As a general thing, this is true not only of those of this description in the

were he destitute of such an education. piety. His heart should glow with love to God and man. He should feel, that all he is, and has, and can do, is Christ's, wholly Christ's, —consecrated to the promotion of his cause and the honor of his name. A desire for the glory of Jehovah and the salvation of men, together with a deep sense of dependence on God for success in his enterprise, ought ever to be prevalent in his mind. Such piety will inspire him with courage and incite him to vigorous efforts,—efforts which will be accompanied with humble, fervent, importunate, and persevent in the first perior powers and greater maturity; the college honors are disparded to the promotion of his cause and the honor of his name, and hopeless of distinction, he relinquishes effort, and sinks to an obscurity below his natural event. The handable ambition of many a young man, has been thus speedily crushed beneath superior weight; and, what is most melancholy, crushed forever, for the mere want of the maturity which a few years might have conferred.

The disadvantages already mentioned would be felt, even should the young man's studious

ring prayer.
The intercourse of such an agent with the mmunity will ever be sanctifying; and his addresses will impress the people to whom he addresses will impress the people to whom he may have access, with their high responsibility for the right improvement of their talents, time, property,—their all. His sauctity will recommend him to the conscience and heart, and will secure for him the respect, confidence, nd cheerful co-operation of the public gener-

lly. Such are some of the traits of character desirable in a public agent, though it is not to be expected, that any individual will possess them expected, that any individual will possess them all, or any one of them in perfection. As in other persons, so in agents, perfection of character and life is not to be found. The most that may reasonably be demanded, is a good degree of approximation to it. An agent who possesses this will give satisfaction to the public, and be most certifully welcomed by ministers and people. He will be acceptable in the family, in the public and in all his intercourse. family, in the pulpit, and in all his intercourse with individuals

with individuals.

The design of the preceding remarks is to present for consideration some thoughts on the necessity and qualifications of agents, by the perusal of which they themselves, and the public generally, may be profited. The writer is not conscious of any other motive or design. Having satisfied himself, that the subject ought to be brought before the community, and have to be brought before the community, and having been orged to do it by a number of indi-viduals whose judgment is highly to be respect-ed, he has been induced to comply with their request. It is hoped, that those who peruse these observations, will do it in the same kind and charitable feelings with which they have been written. They are commended to the serious reflections of a caudid public, the numerous agents that may be employed, and the different benevolent societies which may appoint

For the Boston Recorder. COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor,—I have long observed with regret, that, by the inconsiderate haste of parents and teachers, young men are so early thrust upon a liberal education, as, in great measure to lose its legitimate benefits. With not less surprise, I have looked in vain, for some voice of warning, from judicious and influential men, to those who have the care of youth. influential men, to those who have the care of yout Having myself, felt all the disndvantage, mentione below, I would attempt to save the inexperience from similar regret, by performing a duty which would gladly have left to other hands. The following essay is at your disposal.

F. V.

ing esay is at your disposal.

The course of study marked out for the colleges of our land, is adapted to occupy, and severely exercise, the energies of maturity.

The mathematical portion is sufficiently difficult to require all that grasp of mind and con-centration of thought, which is to be found only in the man—the man of disciplined powers and habitual exertion. It may be safely asserted,

portment, he should, too, he very observant of the courtesies of life, and never suffer those families whose hospitality he enjoys, to be incommoded on his account. A gentlemantly, unobtrusive manner, is peculiarly becoming. There is a heedlessness much to be reprobated, and an undefined courtesy much to be approved.

11. Freedom from a contentious disposition. Possessing the spirit of meckness, forbearance, and kindness, an agent should refrain from petty strifes, and maintain, at all times, and in all places, the dignity which becomes the ministerial character. He ought never to permit himself, in the common acceptation of the term, to dispute with those with whom he associates, or to come in collision with any associates, or to come in collision with any class of people whatever. He should be free from a censorious, fault-finding spirit, and abstain from all sectarian and unnecessary controversies, being so much engrossed in his own peculiar business, as to leave no time for such beculiar business, as to leave no time for such subjects, feeling also, that he is "doing a great work and cannot come down" to engage in things of this nature. Were this the case, more harmony would subsist even among agents representing the different denominations, and engaged in subjects the most exciting; and thus, through their instrumentality, party feelings and sectarian jealousies might be allayed. to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push is less to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push is existent to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push is existent to push him forward, to push subjects to push is existent to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push is existent to push him forward, to graphe with subjects to push is existent to push is existent to push to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push is existent to push the real capacity of the push the real capacity of the push to push the real capacity of the push the real capacity of th

propriety of emulation, it is certain that it exists in every college. When, therefore, a lad, distinguished perhaps in the Academy, and flattered by the hopes of his friends, enters on the untried scene, it is with the intention to ex-cel:—perhaps, secretly hoping to outstrip all others. Very early in the course, perhaps at the first recitation, he looks about him, to observe who recites best, or whom the tutor looks ples and conduct. As a general thing, this is on most favorably, and for a few weeks, for more than at a more advanced period, number-learned professions, but also in the other occupations of life. Not having been disciplined bonum, the valedictory. Of course, only one bonum, the valedictory. Of course, only one like-like those regularly taught, they are very like-ly to possess in many respects feelings and sentiments different from others, and, consequently, to conduct in a manner that will be diverse. It is on this account desirable, that an agent should be regularly and thoroughly educated. He will also be much happier in the society of those who are thus educated, than he would be respectively in the literary society, where he desirate of such as a descriptive of such as a des another surprises by the elegance of his trans-lation; a third, especially in the literary society, shows a natural acuteness and elequence, or a 13. Eminent piety.

Above all things, an agent ought to possess peaking, which his younger, or less talented associates despair of imitating. In this illustrious number, the modest youth is not included, lief. His heart should glow with love to

be felt, even should the young man's studious habits retain their influence. But, often, in consequence of this unnatural depression, re-sulting from the blighting of his hopes, he becomes regardless of all but censure, powerful inducement to self-denial, existing in the hope of distinction, being removed, his time is occupied with light reading. Travels, nar-ratives, literary ephemera, not to mention books of decided immoral tendency, occupy the time properly allotted to study, while each day of luxury or laziness impairs the strength of principle, and increases the difficulty, by fu-ture effort, to overtake his companions.

Even if these infelicities do not overtake him, Even if these infelicities do not overtake him, the boy is sure not to appreciate his privileges; the necessity of a frugal disposition of time, the importance of manly, stremuous conduct, in the way to improvement. He passes pleasantly along, respectable in recitation, orderly in deportment, expecting in due time to receive a degree, and perhaps, not till it is about to be conferred, does he discover that he is unworthy of it; that he has been only decent when thy of it; that he has been only decent when he ought to have been distinguished—superfi-cial, when he should have been profound, and that his opportunities have passed unap-ted, and, with regard to him, have pass ever. O to how many a youth have the carcless-ness and inattention to study, resulting from that youth, been the cause of hitter and una-

vailing regret.

But, it is a comparatively light evil, that the vigor of his studious habits depreciates, that may be redressed by the decision of manhood, the energy of his moral character is impaired. It is not easy to say why it is that in the most moral and well regulated college in New England, such an influence exists as is sufficient to lead astray any youth who does not "set his face as a fint" against it. The fact is more easily known than the explanation. Perhaps the cotton-factory regularity of operation, af-

fording no opportunity for reflection, except fording no opportunity for reflection, except those seasons which it is necessary to spend in exercise or amusement, dissipates the natural seriousness of the mind, and produce recklessness of feeling. Such is the unceasing round, for months at a time, of business and pleasure, not excepting the very Sabbath, that it is no wonder if manly, devoted piety sink under the unhallowed influence. Much more, where the youth, immature in principle as in mind, and perhaps attracted by the talents or affability of some unprincipled superior, is exposed, naked. some unprincipled superior, is exposed, naked, to the untoward influence, is his picty or his mo-

to the untoward influence, is his piety or his morality in imminent danger. Artful, but agreeable men, in the higher classes, often please themselves by prejudicing the plant mind of a youth against the instructors, or the confinement of study, and if they fail to lead him into juvenile excesses, often succeed in imparting a deplorable recklessness of character, and insensibility to the claims of duty and conscience.

Even if the escape these suares, the pions Even if he escape these snares, the pious youth is in equal danger from his own unexperienced heart. It is the effect of duty neglected

and of truth disregarded to harden the heart, Instances of each perpetually occurring, exert a baneful influence, Conscience is silenced, the moral perceptions blunted. The often repeated, ineffectual reproof from the sacreddesk ses its power to affect; the perpetual presen tation of divine truth, producing a transient ef-fect, efficed by the return of new duties and new temptations, make it 'a savor of death unto death." Hence it is that few young men pass through coilege, unscathed; bence, if they omplete the course unsanctified, their case is

by the testimony of facts, well nigh hopeless. It is scarce worthy our notice, after such weighty reasons, that the very young man is in danger of profuse expenditure. Having been never in business, having never by the labors of carning it learned to value money, he uses it as of little worth, and, such are the allure-ments to prodigality, from the desire of handsome accommodations, good personal appear-ance, and above all of that idol of the youthful ance, and above all of that idol of the youthful student, a handsome library, that the tempta-tion to profuseness is very strong. Many a young man, of unquestioned morality, under the pressure of debt thus incurred, perhaps, without the knowledge of his patron, has been half inclined to some indirect means of relief— in winking at some error in calculation, or some intentional forgetfuln'ss of an obligation he is sure never to be ca lel on to discharge; a

state of mind, imminently dangerous to mora College life, is, indeed, the Symplegades of literary man's existence. So full is the strait of narrow passages and sunken rocks, that on-y most skillful pilotage, and the grace of God an render any one safe in attempting the dan-erous navigation. To all its dangers, unsusting youth is peculiarly exposed; nor can I ficiently disapprove the imprudence, the cruelty of those who urge the perilous experinent. Is it inquired, what shall we do our sons? Do any thing, let them be idle, but do not expose them to dangers before which they are almost sure to fall. But, they need not be unemployed. A few months agricultur al labor may confer the sinews of manhood at labor may confer the smews of manhood, and prepare for the exhausting labors of sedentary life. Or, many items of practical knowledge, much acquaintance with the forms of business, of great importance, and if neglected in youth, never subsequently acquired, may be obtained in the interval, under the parent's eye, or in some more subsequence of the life this. or in some mercantile connexion. If this course be ineligible, additional familiarity with science, or with more difficult authors, not in-cluded in the college course, will be of present utility. At any rate, to most youths of four-teen, the bare lapse of two, three or more years

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

is decided advantage; which during the regular

course, and certainly after it, neither son no

A Female member of one of the evangelical churchs of New England, recently enclosed a generous contribution to the Treasury of the A. B. C. F. M. in the following communication addressed to her brothers

and sisters in the Lord. Beloved,-I address you on a happy occasion Our prayers are heard, (poor faint prayers they have been) success has attended the mis-sionary enterprize beyond any thrught that came into our minds thirty years ago. It has been my privilege to look at these things that length of time, and since the claims of th then have been presented by the A. B. C. F. M it has often been the enquiry of my heart, to what extent should Christians contribute to the treasury of the Lord, who are so situated that they can give only from retrenchment? me, it has been an interesting enquiry, being myself one of that number. And I have no doubt there are hundreds, nay thousands, among us, beloved brethren and sisters, who have sympathized in these feelings. Oh! how often we have prayed that we might be taught our duty in this thing; and has not this one request been granted. Has not the Lord by a succession of providences that we cannot misunderstand told us that much more is required, even so much more that we must take it up as a work, to which all our plans must have a reference, and no longer regard it as a thing by the bye. In the midst of many views which perplexed the mind in the decision of this question, we have contented ourselves with very scanty con-tributions. The Lord has disposed a few who were rich in this world's goods with their thou-sands to supply our lack of duty, and when we learned that somehow the treasury was sup-plied and the demand was rather for men than money, we thought we had done pretty well. Now what hath God wronght? He caused the hearts of young men in our colleges to respond to the call, and they came forward by scores, and are now waiting for the churches to send them. By a striking providence, he has also made it plain that to us in the middle and more numble walks of life, he wills the privilege and

the duty of, principally, supplying his treasury; shall not our hearts too respond to the call!

Yes! my dear friends, we will make no delay, but this hour go, in humble, importunate prayer, ask for wisdom to direct in this decis-, ask that we may decide in view of ever other relative duty Recollecting that the dear missionaries whom God has disposed to give up their temporal prospects, are at this moment waiting for our churches to send them, let us joyfully take what comes to hand a prosent for the Lord, and "bring our tythes into his store-house." Let us give as he hath pros-pered us. One hundred, fifty, twenty, ten, five, two dollars, or a single cent; rejoicing that our blessed Saviour requireth of us, according to what we have, and not according to what we have not. But be sure that we make no delay, and that we decide under a sense of his preence who seeth not as man seeth; whose providence has hitherto sustained us and ours, and who has taught us to attend to present duty and to leave the future to him. Receive these remarks, my dear Christian friends, as they are written, in love, by one who has had many obstacles to encounter in thus address having never before written a single

Whole No. 1128.

ANNIVERSARIES IN PARIS. PARIS, May 13, 1837.

Foreign Missions.

The Foreign Mission Society met on the 20th of April. Rev. Mr. Juillerat presided,—Mr. Grandpierre, the venerable president, being detained from the meeting by ill health, Rev. Mr. Verney read the Report. The Society has five stations in South Africa, supplied by six Missionaries. The blessing of God has attended their labors. Six additional laborers have left Paris for the same region since the meeting. The receipts of the year amounted to about \$9,000, the expenses to some \$2,500 more,—The meeting was addressed in an animating and impressive manner, by eight Clergymen. The missionaries who have since left their country on this errand of love, were present. It was one of the most animated and blessed meetings of the kind ever witnessed in Paris. Foreign Missions.

sed meetings of the kind ever witnessed in Paris. sed meetings of the kind ever witnessed in Paris.

French and Foreign Bible Society,
The next day the French and Foreign Bible
Society met, Professor Stapfer in the chair.
His opening address was full of thought, and
produced a lively and deep impression. The
Report, read by Mr. Lutteroth, adverted first
to the great work in which Bible Societies are
engaged with reference to the wants of the
whole world, and showed in the midst of what
a trigumbant progress the French and Foreign whole world, and showed in the midst of what a triumphant progress the French and Foreign Society had come to unite in the noble undertaking. The Society is acting with great zeal and efficiency, both in France, among the Catholic population, and elsewhere. It has received liberal aid from the American and British and Foreign Societies. Its whole expenditures for the year amounted to about \$17,000.

Primary Instruction Society. Primary Instruction Society.

This is a Society of great importance. Its object is, to promote primary education among French Protestants. Its eighth anniversary was held on the 22d. The Marquis of January education was declared by other duties. court, President, was detained by other duties, and Mr. E. Laffon de Ladebat took the chair,

and Mr. E. Laffon de Ladebat took the chair. The Society is not sustained as it should be, but is doing much good. If the results are less striking than those of some sister institutions, they are precious, and will endure.

Several other meetings were held, among which the Pastoral Conferences are worthy of special notice. Several important subjects were discussed in a fraternal spirit, and the bonds of Christian union were strengthened.

On the whole it was a happy week, and left sacred impressions on many hearts. The Lord grant his blessing to these his servants. If they are few in France, they have, we trust, his spirit, and are strong in his strength. The work in which they are engaged will go on, work in which they are engaged will go on,— their cause will triumph. The Lord hasten it

THE BAPTISM OF A UNIVERSALIST ON A DYING BED.

[Furnished by a Missionary, for the Pastor's Journal] [Furnished by a Missionary, for the Pattor's Journal]
Two or three weeks ago, just as I had closed
the second services of the Sabbath, I was sent
for to go and baptize Squire I.—, a man of
uncommon native talents, of extensive influence as a citizen, and long signalized as a
champion of Universalism. I had seen him
once before within the year. He was at the
distance of seven miles from me. He had now
been sick teight or nine weeks, with a disease been sick eight or nine weeks, with a disense of the heart. His mind was clear, and his lungs strong, so that he could converse as well as if he had been in health. He had been visitas in e had been in health. He had been visit-ed often during his sickness by two or three Christian neighbors, who had prayed for and with him, and who conversed with him, not about theories and speculative dogmas: but taking the Bible alone for their authority, they held up to view the Christian character, and the necessity of preparation to meet God. This the necessity of preparation to meet God. This led him to consideration. He began to see that he had come far short of the demands of God's law, "which if a man do, he shall live in them." law, "which if a man do, he shall live in them," and that he had aggravated his guilt by rejecting Christ. The distress of his awakened conscience for a time surpossed the heavy anguish of his bodily disease. But soon a change occurred, and "all things" to him "became new." There was one command yet to be obeyed. He had not been haptized.

I went immediately, according to his request, and said to him in the words of Philip to the Eunuch. "if thou believest with all the heart.

Eunuch, "if thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest be baptized." The house was througed with persons of every age and of every creed. And all gave a fixed and solemn attention, while, for the space of an hour, I conversed with their fellow mortal, now near his end, and of whose recovery no hopes were

I found satisfactory evidence that he had passed from death unto life. He appeared to be looking now only to Christ, and to depend only on the atonement, as available to save sinners through "repentance toward God, and fuith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." He dated the change in his views and feelings, about ten days previous to the time of the interview in question. He no longer doubted the reality of a day of judgment, the second death, and the necessity of a previous preparation for death and eternity, but expressed his

views fully and scripturally on these points.

He spoke in affecting and decided terms of his former belief. "I wish," said he, "that I had never said one word about that doctrine, it does evil, and only evil. I have been bringit does evil, and only evil. I have been bringing up a family of children, and, it is true, they are obedient for the most part; but if this doestrine were true, it would do them no good; but if it be false, it will bring them into difficulty. Besides, be continued, a man is responsible for his opinions; if it be nothing more than this, his neighbors will say, why, Mr. L. is a Universalist, and if that will do for him, I will venture to take it, and then, you know, they will live only to 'fulfil their own lusts.' I would give my thing if Leould green; the inwill five only the full their own lusts. I would give any thing if I could repair the injury I have done in this way." I asked him, what, with his dying words, he would wish to charge his young friends, his children, to do or to seek first? Turning to them, he said, "O, to seek first? Turning to them, he said, "O, I want you should get religion, and be sure you get that which is good. Repent and come to Christ. There is no other way, no other name. Don't delay as I have done; I have expected to be an old man, 80 or ninety years old; but here I am, 56 years old, and in a few days more I shall be through the scenes of probation and of time. O prepare, prepare! It is reasonable. Amidst the cares and the bustle of society, and of business, it is easy to rest quiet with almost of business, it is easy to rest quiet with almost of business, it is easy to rest quiet with almost any thing, or nothing; we turn our thoughts to something else; but the hour of death is a trying hour; nothing but the gospel and the grace of Christ will sustain you there." I asked him if he considered that there was great danger of self-deception in his case. "Yes," said he, "I know it; a sick bed is a poor place to repent. My sickness has been one means of leading me to consideration; but I think it is not the fear of death which influences me; I think I should retain the same views and principles. I should retain the same views and principles, now expressed, if I were to get well. O, it is the love of Christ which constrains me, and I wish to do his will, trusting in him alone, to save me." And I could not refuse him haptism; for, "he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

Danville, Kr.—Letter from the Rev. President Young, of Centre College, to the editor of the Western Presbyterian Herald, dated Danville, Ky. July 11, 1837.

Dear Brother.—As you express, in your last paper, the hone that come and the control of t

paper, the hope that some more full and de-finite notice may be furnished of the Protracted Union Meeting held in Danville, I will, without entering into minute details, give you an account of the meeting and its results, as far as they can be at present ascertained.

The meeting commenced on Friday, the 16th of June, and terminated on Monday, the 26th. The denominations which united in the meeting, were the Presbyteriax, Methodist, and Cumberland Presbyterian. The latter of these sects has no church nearer to town than four the commence of their preachers was or five miles—but one of their preachers was with us during the whole period, and rendered very acceptable and valuable aid. There were very acceptable and valuable aid. There were usually three public services each day—morning, afternoon, and night—for preaching and exhortation. During a considerable part of the time, an inquiry meeting was held from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, for personal conversation with each of those who felt a desire to seek their salvation. On the first day the attendance was small. The congregation increased on Saturday, but was still not more There were fficient to fill comfortably the Methodist On the Sabbath the services were the Presbyterian church, which was crowded to overflowing, both above and below. eting was transferred back to the place of meeting was transferred back smaller Methodist church, which is a much smaller house of worship. But the house was found house of worship. But the people. On those who by coming forward to be prayed for, expressed an anxiety for the salvation of their Among those who thus came forward everal who, though intelligent and influthe fear of God. God's work in "convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment," was marvellous in the eyes of all—and every one seemed to feel that only grace divine could was marvellous in the eyes of all—and every one seemed to feel that only grace divine could have thus wrought upon their hearts. From this time forth, for several successive days, every meeting appeared to be attended with new proofs of God's power and goodness. Our large church was well filled continually. On Thursday night, as many as about 120 white persons and about 25 colored, came forward to designated seats, expressing a design to seek. signated seats, expressing a desire to seek the Lord, and asking the assistance and prayers of his people to enable them to give them-elves to the service of their Creator and Re-

Two weeks have now elapsed since the neeting closed. On last Sabbath a communion was held in the Presbyterian church, at which time 49 persons, after profession of their faith and examination by the session, united themselves with our church. Of these, 44 were white and 5 were colored persons; 26 were males and 23 females; 30 of this number had never received baptism—19 had been baptize Several of those who professed a hope

salvation during the meeting, have united with the Cumberland church in the neighborhood. the Cumberland church in the neighborhood.
About 11 have united with the Methodists.
There are many who still are deeply serious;
and we have good hopes that many of them
will soon openly profess the service of the

Lord Peorla, ILL.—An extract of a letter, dated July 26, 1837, communicated for the New York Observer, gives the following account of a revival, connected with the Tract distri-

We have had the monthly tract distribu We have not the monthly tract distribu-tion for a half year. Scarce a family in a pop-ulation of 1,600 or 1,800 objects to receiving the simple messenger of truth. The distribu-tion has had a good effect, so far as to bring out more children to the Sabbath School, and has filled our churches with hearers. This spring we have lengthened the house sixteen

feet, and yet it is full. The tract circulation has aided much in doing this work.
"In connection with this and other means, the Spirit of the Lord has been with us in converting power. Some more than twenty, we hope, have become recently the decided followers of Christ in this place. At Washington, twelve miles east of us, during a protracted meeting the last and the present month, twelve or fourteen expressed hope of acceptance with God; and at Farmington, twenty-two miles west, in a similar meeting, more than thirty expressed hope; and in a Methodist camp eeting at the latter place, which immediately

meeting at the latter place, which immediately succeeded our meeting, 60 professed to submit their hearts to the reign of Christ., "We hope the Lord has commenced a good work which will extend through the length and breadth of this great valley."

MAINE .- The good work is still in progress in Waldoborough, and sustains a highly thor-ough and interesting character. It has made its way into the neighboring town of Warren. In another town in the opposite direction, we learn, the church is beginning to awake, and some among the youth to inquire what they shall do to be saved. When shall we hear similar glad tidings from every spot, where the gospel is preached?—Christian Mirror.

EPISCOPACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Journal of the Convention of Massachusetts is ettention .- Churchman.

dence of God we are allowed to record the be-ginning of another church in Boston, with en-couraging prospects of usefulness. The ser-vice was commenced in the beginning of February last. It originated in the supposition of there being an opening for the establishment of a church at the south part of the city. In particular, it was found that there was a numerous to Go class of persons for whom the benence of class of persons for whom the benence of class of persons of the class of the ertained that there were about three hundred dult persons without regular places of worship thern section of the city within convenient distance to be gathered into one con-gregation. One hundred children were found needing to be brought into a Sunday School. needing to be brought into a Sunday School. One third of the whole number of people were found to be of our own communion, from education, early influence, choice or other cause, and in about equal numbers American, English, and Irish. The indications of divine Providence in the ascertainment of these facts, were such, as could not well he passed by with out an effort on behalf of those thus found to be in such spiritual destitution, and for advanc-ing the interests of Christ's Church. The ating the interests of Christ's Church. The attempt has been thus far successful, as well as productive of good in a degree correspondent to, not to say beyond our anticipations. The congregation worship in Tremont street, in ward room, No. 11, the free use of which is had. Through the liberality of friends in and out of the city, the room has been furnished with seats and Prayer-books. It is very commodious, pleasant, and of easy access. The use of an organ is secured from a friend of the Church, a choir formed, and the services of an excellent organist gratuitously rendered. The congregation has averaged in attendance, about

100 persons. For some Sundays past it has been larger. A Sunday School was organized, which has increased from eighteen to upwards of seventy children, under a competent number of teachers. A sewing circle has been formed for the benefit of the school. The communion has been administered three times—first, on Easter day, to sixteen persons; again, on the first Sunday in-May, to twenty-two; and the present month to a like number. Besides the services of Sunday, a lecture is held regularly on Wednesday evenings, which is well attended.—The sum of seventy-two dollars has been contributed, beside a few subscriptious made, partly by persons in the congregation, and in

partly by persons in the congregation, and in part by persons out of it, to sustain the service of this church. It is a charity well worthy the support of the pious followers of Christ, would according to his command, have Gospel preached to every creature. Two persons of decided piety have been half Others have been awakened, through G Others have been awakened, through God's grace, to a sense of their religious duties and an attention to their highest, their eternal interests. We labor, pray, and with faith in Christ's promises, look for the prosperity and previous of his highest.

Christ's promises, look for the prosperity and prevalence of his kingdom.

Report for four mouths and a half, from first of February—Baptisms, 6; adults, 2; infants, 4. Communicants, 36. Burials, 2. Marriages, 2. Sunday School Scholars, 72; teachers, 11.

School for Moral Discipline.-This school A deep solemnity appeared to pervade the assembly as the services of the morning progressed, and at the close about 15 came forward as persons desirous of an interest in the prayers of God's people. On Monday afternoon the place of precting was transferred back to the diate direction of the rector, together with the supervision of the whole. There has also been connected with the school a free department for orphans and the sons of widows, who are unable to support themselves at school, and who require more than ordinary moral discipline. The whole are boarded, clothed, and who require more than ordinary moral and pline. The whole are boarded, clothed, and schooled, some of them without pay, but most of them pay one dollar per week. The intention is to make the income of the senior department pay the deficiency of the free department. There are now forty four boys in the free department, making one hundred in all. Besides the rector, there are six instructers in the English branches, a teacher of the Latin and Greek languages and mathematics, a teacher of Spanish guages and mathematics, a teacher of Spanish and drawing, and a teacher of French. We have the services of our Church in the chapel on Sundays, the administration of the ordinances and a lecture and prayers on Wednesday evening. We had services on Wednesdays evening. We had services on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, and every day of Passion Week, with the observance of absti-nence and fasting as required by our Church. The religious effect of this holy season has een highly beneficial.

been highly beneficial.

We have this year adopted the plan of weekly offerings. To connect the school visibly with the church, it has also been placed under the direction and government of the Bishop; the Rev. Dr. Wainwright and Hon. Josiah Quincy, jun. being associated with him visiters. For the regular performance of the daily re

ligious services of the school, a liturgy of the day has been adopted, a copy of which is laid on your table for inspection.

There have been four baptisms, three re

ceived to the communion, and \$345 paid to missionary and charitable societies.

Signed,

E. M. P. Wells.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, August 18, 1837.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters to Young Men, Preparing for the Chris-tian Ministry. By William Cogwell, D. D. Secretary of the American Education Society. Boston, Perkins & Marvin. 1837. pp. 236.

The collection and judicious distribution of funds for the education of pious and indigent youth for the ministry, is a highly important part of the duty performed by the Directors of the American Education Society; but by no means the whole of it. The calling forth of young men from the obscurity of private life: arousing their consciences and informing their judgment in regard to what they owe to a world lying in wickedness, and then, exercising a parental supervision over them during the progress of their education, with a view to their highest usefulness in the ch, is not the least important part of their duty.

These young men are regularly, we know not ho frequently, visited at their places of education, and addressed individually and collectively, with affection and solemnity by the Secretary of the Society, or some one deputed by him, and well qualified for the service. In addition to this, for several years past, the Board have requested the Secretary to address them quarterly by letter, on those topics deemed in portant to the formation of their character, and the due regulation of their conduct. This service has been performed, and the volume now before us comfied, in order to their better adaptation to the wants

We have been agreeably surprised by the variety of topics selected for remark, the felicity of the illustrations introduced, the evident justness of the sentiments expressed, and the perspicuity and purity of the style employed. It is admirably fitted to the end received with its full and correct abstract of parochi- designed, and will form an invaluable manual for al reports. The number of baptisms during the year every one who has fixed his eye on the holy ministry, has been 474, communicants 2102, confirmations 209, as the sphere of his action in the cause of God. We and burials 205. Of the parochial reports, we select know not another work which condenses within so those respecting the Free Church at Boston, and the small a compass, nor even within any compass, so School for Moral Discipline, as especially worthy of great an amount of appropriate and valuable instruction for this class of our youthful students. It must Free Church, Boston .- In the good provi- be confessed that the author has enjoyed peculiar ad of with an eye to the glory of God and the salvat

> The general subjects of the work, are, consecrati to God; call to preach the gospel; promotion of personal holiness; duties imposed by God; duties imposed by instructors; duties voluntarily assumed; ourse and manner of reading; thorough education; habits of study; external deportment; pecuniary ex-penses; teaching school; travelling; traits of character, mental and moral; moral practices; intercourse with the world; bodily exercise; revivals of religio in literary institutions; annual concert of prayer for colleges; efforts to induce young men to enter the

"The book is designed as a friendly companion o selves of its instructions. And we mistake very much, if any student, or any minister of the gospel, who shall make himself familiar with its contents will not find his mind enlightened, and his heart improved.

The Genius and Moral Achievements of the Spirit of Foreign Missions. A sermon preached in the Presbyterian charch, John's Island, S. C. Dec. 13, 1836. By Rev. Elipha White, Paulor. Boston. Crocker & Brewster, 1837. This sermon is founded on Heb. 10: 9. "Lo I

come to do thy will, O God." The GENIUS of the character of every real Christian except in one particspirit of foreign missions is characterized, as humble, slar; "to be morally perfect is to be FULLY submis-

peaceable, long suffering, persevering and overpower-The ACHIEVEMENT'S of the same spirit are displayed n the first promise to the fallen parents of the hum family; the removal of Israel to the land of Canani the advent, suffering and death of Christ; the cours of the Apostles; the struggle of martyrs; the work of reformers; and the recent efforts of Christian benevolence. Hence it is inferred, that the work of foreign missions brings into action the noblest principles and best feelings of man; that all narrow, selfish and sectarian views and interests are forever excluded from the work; that Christians of every denomination may cordially and harmoniously unite in the work, irrespective of their ecclesiastical peculiarities; that the course of the enemies of foreign missions is presumptuous and hazardous; and that its friends should hasten the accomplishment of so glorious a work, by their zeal and fixedness of purpose.

The effect of the sermon on the congregat which it was delivered, was, to lead to the Resolution, that they would furnish the sum of six hundred dollars annually for the next five years, or, while Providence should favor them with the means, to support a missionary of the gospel among the heathen; nd, that it be appropriated to the support of the Rev. J. L. Wilson, at Cape Palmas, in Africa, through the A. B. C. F. Ms. The sermon needs no higher reation. Nor are we surprised that it met with such a response. It is worthy of its distinguished author, and entitles him to the gratitude of the multitudes who we doubt not will derive everlasting benfits through its instrumentality.

The Relation of Natural Science to Revealed Religion. An Address delivered before the Bosto. Natural History Society, June 7, 1837. B Hubbard Winslow. Boston, Weeks, Jordon & Co.

The grand objects of science and religion are the me, viz. "to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge; to instruct us how to remove or alleviate nisery; to open to us ever growing and fresh sources of happiness; to lift our thoughts upward, and introduce us to the great cause and guardian of the Universe." ony of science with revelation to appear; to show that they reflect light upon each other, and point out the identity or the analogy of their facts; and thus wince that they have the same foundation and truth in nature, the same source, the same import and inferring, briefly of course, to Cosmogony, Geology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Medical Science and Chemistry; between which and revealed religion, there is no instance of congadiction, but on the other hand perfect harmony. Hence is inferred, invincible is involuntarily forced upon the mind of the pupil, ial presence and Agency of the Infinite Mind in its production; and the friendliness of true science to true religion. We add to this notice only the beautiful quotation from A. Fuller, with which the address concludes. "When you have ascended to the height of human discovery, there are things, and things of infinite moment too, that are utterly beyond its reach. Revelation is the medium and the only medium, by which, standing as it were on nature's Alps, we disover things which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, and which have never entered into the heart of man.

The Appropriate Sphere of Woman. A Discourse delivered in the Bowdoin street Church, July 9, 1837. By Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of said Church. Boston, Weeks, Jordon & Co.

A timely and judicious discussion of an importa subject; and a very happy display of the "distinguishing glory of Christianity in elevating females to their proper rank and full measure of influence in the course is founded on 1 Timothy 2: 11,12; "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection; but, I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." These injunc tions are fairly explained and urgently enforced by copious references to holy writ. And the distinguishing duties of woman are shown to be, after first giving herself up to God, to take care of her own house, rendering it a domestic paradise; to comfort the poor and afflicted around her; to nourish and adorn the young and growing minds committed to her charge; o exert a holy influence on her husband, and to dif fuse through the society in which she mingles the pure and mighty influences of female piety. "To perform deeds of personal charity and kindness to the destitute and afflicted; to converse modestly, o to employ the pen upon subjects which engage her tion of approved religious books; to act the part of a personal or a private teacher, whether secular or reous; to engage in small social circles of her own sex in the duties of devotion and of Christian conversation; to solicit charity for approved benevolent objects by private application; deeds like these, appear Scriptures assign to the female sex." But to obtain mind, and as we are persuaded it ought to lie before every mind-the sermon needs to be read once, and again, and it will repay richly an attentive and

AN ORATION DELIVERED AT NEWBURYPORT, ON THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARTION OF INDEFENDENCE; JULY 4TH., 1837. By John Quincy Adams. Newburyport, If free conversation is encouraged, the feeling of the Charles Whipple.

We have seen only the first sixty pages of this production, and how many remain we know not. But it may be safely declared to be the legitimate offspring of a powerful mind, worthy of its parentage, and well fitted to exert a salutary influence on a community agitated by the pressing evils of the times. It nakes us acquainted with many facts in the history of the eventful period of our nation's birth, of which we have heretofore been ignorant, and shows the origin of those deep agitations and portentous conflicts of opinion which have so often since alarmed the purest patriots, and led them almost to despair of their country's continued prosperity. The claims of State Sovereignty and Nullification are treated with unsparing severity; and the blessings of slavery are portrayed in a strain of irony which none but a master painter knows how to employ. The nature of the opics discussed, the principles developed and illustrated, the high character and standing of the author, and the peculiar aspect of the times, will all conspire pious students." They will certainly avail them- to give a wide circulation to this able production, and thus diffuse valuable political knowledge, throughout all classes of society.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION. A Sermon preached at the Presbylerian church in Dracut, Ms. April 30, 1837. By Tobias Pinkham, Pastor of said

From the words of God to Abram, " Walk before me and he thou perfect;" the preacher purposes to show, what it is to be perfect; the duty of being perfect, and to answer some common objections. In de-fining the nature of perfection, he simply defines the

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the author, but if we understand the scope and design of this sermon, we must regard him as enveloped in a fog of considerable density.

Too FAST AND TOO FAR; OR, THE COOPER AND Whipple & Damrell No. 9 Cornhill, pp. 34, 1837.

This is the fifteenth No. of the inimitable, though not mimitated Temperance Tales. Like all its predecessors, it is true to nature, and replete with pathetic sentinent; and fairly refutes the formidable objection to the temperance pledge, that " it takes from man his moral power, inasmuch as it lowers the standard of human Short, cheap, and worthy of universal distribution.

ING." By Sylvester Graham. Boston: Light & Stearns, 1837, pp. 131.

A treatise, as, we judge, of great importance to all who eat bread, and to all who make bread, and to all guished modern historian. Alfred the Great com-who love bread. Whatever objections may lie plained that from the Humber to the Thames, there against some of Mr. Graham's theories, or against his neasures," this little work deserves the attention of all who regard health, comfort, and life itself. Facts are stated which ought to be known; and reasonings are applied which can be more easily rejected with supercilious SCORN, THAN REFUTED on philosophical principles.

SARBATH SCHOOLS.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING .- We have already remarked that the main object of teaching is not to impart knowledge directly. This principle must be kept in view, to regulate the method of instruction. Nothing should be done for the pupil, which he can do for himself. The business of teacher is to excite, draw out, and correct the thoughts of the pupil, rather than to offer for his reception the his own mind. Hence, the importance of the plan of catechetical instruction; and of so form ing the questions that they will not answer themselves, so as to leave the pupil nothing to do. The erest, and that they are actually conspiring to the mind is interested, when excited to vigorous thought, ame end. This design is well followed up, by re- and when some difficulty is presented before it which requires effort to overcome. Hence the unpleasant sensation produced, when a question is so framed by the teacher that the answer is perfectly obvious to the dullest apprehension. The impression roof of the truth and divinity of the Bible; the spe- that his teacher supposes he has no capacity to under stand the subject before them. And, when the ones tions are chiefly of this character, the minds of the scholars are not drawn out at all. They are mere passive recipients of thought: and perhaps sit in silent vacancy, only answering "yes" or "no," to questions which will admit of no other answers Such exercises are always vapid and spiritless: and both teacher and scholars are often pained at the awkward positions in which they find themselves placed.

To prevent this, great skill is requisite, in framing questions. Those which require a mere assent, or which admit only of a mere affirmative or negative should never be employed when the truth can be fully brought out by indirect means. Perhaps the only ass where such questions can be used with good of ect, is, when it is desirable to obtain the assent of the scholar, to certain truths, in order to bring them to bear with increased force upon the cons best and most finished state of society." The dis- But even this, if too frequently resorted to, will produce unpleasant and repulsive sensations.

Questions should be so formed as to require son exercise of the mind, to draw out principles, and to apply the truth to the conscience This will lead to iliar conversations between the teacher and his class, and remove the stiffness and unsociability of formal teaching. Thus the exercises will become in- King's Theatre in London as was ever cuacted by the

teresting, profitable, and refreshing. Much care should be taken, to secure a happy melium between self-confidence, and such a want of confidence in one's abilities as will produce discouragement and lead to inactivity. Where there is timidity and backwardness, every attempt should be couraged, and even when the answer fails material-, the correction should be made rather as a com ment or enlargement upon the answer, than as a direct correction, so that the pupil may feel that he has done something. Where there is evident self-conceit and excessive forwardness 'errors should be corrected in such a way as to convince the scholar of his ignorance; and yet his feelings should be saved, Counts and Earls and Lords and Barons and Knights, ti-Slavery men may stand safely and co-operate as much as possible. The cultivation of self-respect, and Generals—we cannot stop to go down any farther heartily, with rational "Abolitionists." Let all who is an important means, in the management of children and youth. It is no less important that they should anded within the sphere which the be treated courteously, and that their feelings should were more of the nobility even, than there are conbe respected, than in the case of older persons. a full view of the subject, as it lies before the author's While their sensibilities are acute, a silent look of adwere lesser luminaries of various magnitudes. In all, monition will produce far more effect, than the sever- there were not less than three thousand of the honorest rebukes, after their feelings are blunted with continual fault-finding and censure, and they are made to feel that they are regarded as mere children. Aithough these may appear to be small matters, yet, a

> papils in relation to practical principles, will frequently be drawn out, and opportunities presented of comparing them with the true principles of the gospel. Thus, they will be convicted of sin; and perhaps the truth may be blessed to the leading of them imperceptibly to act from right motives and upon correct principles. While the idea should never be lost sight of, that no action of an impenitent person can be pleasing in the sight of God; yet, they should always be taught to act in the same manner and upon the same principles as if they were truly converted: and to feel that they are under the same obligation to do so as if they were new creatures. And, as the influences of the Spirit are unseen and imperceptible, (as the wind,) separate from the operations of our own minds, they may be, in this way, led to a saving

knowledge of the truth. After piety and the knowledge of God's word. there is nothing so important to a teacher as the study of the human mind; and few situations can afford better opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of human nature, in its early developements, than that of a Sabbath School teacher. On this account, it furnishes an invaluable school of experience for young persons. In no other manner could they spend the same time, with equal advantage to themselves. But, to profit by it, they must cultivate habits of observation, discrimination, and quickness of perception. N.

HEALTH OF CLERGYMEN.

The Christian Watchman of this city has the lowing valuable remark on this subject.

Every minister who resides in the cou mest ministers reside in the country—should have his lands to cultivate; he should be furnished, if possible,

with a parsonage, and have his barn and cow, his pig and pig-sty, his vegetable garden, his half acre of potentials, if indeed it be true of any. The duty of being perfect, we believe is controverted by no one. The fact that any mere man since the fall has become perfect absolutely, is not proved, but must be proved, before the cases of Job and others can be regarded otherwise than as cases of comparative perfection. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with severeise furnished in these employments. fying himself for his highest deg By exercise furnished in these his physical energy would be renewed, and his his devotional feelings deepened.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Until the fifth century no forms of prayer were prescribed by public authority. Forms had been previously used according to the pleasure of individ-

It was remarked by one extensively conversawith different modes of worship in England, that he "never saw any dissenting congregation appear half so irreverent and unaffected in prayer as those who attended the service of the Established Church." "He that knoweth God," says Baxter, " and his

works, and knoweth his own sins and wants, is acquainted with the best prayer-book!"

Some curious instances of the ignorance ent periods of the Middle ages are given by a distinwas not a priest who understood the liturgy in his mother tongue, or who could translate the easiest piece of Latin; and that from the Thames to the Sea the ecclesiastics were still more ignorant! In the 9th century Herbaud, Comes Palatii, though Supreme Judge of the empire by virtue of his office, could not subscribe his name. And as late as the 14th century, Du Guesclin, the Constable of France, the greatest num in the kingdom and one of the greatest of the age, could neither read nor write. In the archives of various European governments are now to be found nany charters and other public documents by kings, ture is a cross, Signum crucis manu propria pro ignoratione literarum.

A writer in the Alton, Illinois Observer, gives the orld a specimen of his sorrows in such statements as follow:-" It was very uncomfortable for men, i the General Assembly at Philadelphia of which I was a member, who did not chew tobacco to sit there. One day I got a clean dry slip in the morning and allowed my hat to lie under my seat without even suspecting that any mischief might befal it. But then I took it up at the close of the session, it was adly besmeared with tobacco juice. A brother who had sat back of me had been squirting under my seat all the forenoon upon my new hat, before neat and dean. I looked at it and hardly knew what to do. Had it not been a new hat, I should have thrown it away. But this is not all; I cannot tell how many nes they spit in my face. I should think not less than fifty. Not designedly, but depending probably on their supposed ability to squirt their juice so as to be lodged any where without scattering any particle. But in this they were sadly mistaken. Perhaps by too long use, the mouth, the organ of squirting, had failed beyond their expectation. I have seen gentlemen, who used tobacco, when they went to expecto rate, that would put the hand to the mouth to ward off from their neighbor any particles that might escape from the main direction. But here I saw no man at tempting to use his hand, or any other thing to shield his neighbor. * * * None can wonder at the charge of one hundred dollars per week for cleaning the house. But I should think that the tobacco chewers in the assembly and all their associates in the ministry and churches at home, should pay the expense.

How TO PITY THE POOR. They have a skilful way of turning men's miseri to a good account in England, as we found recently rambling through a London paper. The Spitalfield weavers to the number of several thousands, were " exceedingly distressed " by the evil times, and the fact brought to pass as merry a frolic in the King's Theatre in London as was ever cuacted by the sane inhabitants of this world. There was a grand We do not affirm that such is the fact in reference favors their doing nothing, they do we the fact brought to pass as merry a frolic in the ball in said theatre in aid of said sufferers. The woes innumerable of these indigent and starving operatives were the occasion of such splendor and pomp and hilarity as have made half Christendom wonder in the perusal. Royal patronage started the thing, and all the luminaries that revolve around the throne, and shine in the glory thereof stepped in still bestowed in an undiminished profusion. their orbits long enough to go into the King's Theatre, and eat, drink, dance and be merry in behalf of the Spitalfield weavers. There were round numbers of the nobility there. There were Dukes and Dutch- ment honorable to those that have signed it; and sses and foreign Ambassadors and Marquises and lays the foundation on which multitudes of An into the lower regions of human greatness. And as arrange themselves under the banners of Abol able of London, who kindly gathered themselves and their glory into the Royal Theatre to a merry meeting in behalf of the miserable Spitalfield Weavers. The doors were opened about the time we, in

these outskirts of the Creation, shut ours for the night. At half past ten the tide of guests had reached its height, and the vast area of the Royal Theatre was a sea of glory. "The tout ensemble of the scene was truly magnificent. There were costumes of all nations, intermingled with fancy dresses of equally beautiful appearance and effect; plumes, as at a royal drawing room; diamonds of such quantities as literally to fling back the light from the lustres; and flashing eyes out-beaming the light of the gems. That there was also plenty of music, may be supposed from the fact that there were sixty five operatives in this part of the affair; who, in the midst of their toils, for they drove the business till day-light, might have in truth said to the Spitalfield mourners " we have piped for you, but we have not danced."

There was one affair of the utmost moment, and the unission of which would stain forever the glory of the historian who should be guilty of it; to escape which dishonor, we narrate that a quadrille, " which was to have been the greatest feature of the Spitalfield's ball, " was omitted in consequence of one of those catastrophes which no human sagacity could have foreseen. A principal performer in this exercise, Taglioni, got into a tangle with some of her associates in this kind of glory, which issued in "a mart quarrel," and had this farther mournful issue, the loss of the quadrille! for the angry disputants one and all, declared they would have no heels in the matter. Thus was gloom thrown over those who were making themselves merry in great kindness to the sufferers at Spitalfields, and posterity lost one of the most splendid specimens of human agility that had ever been purposed.

Now all this was princely and noble, for princes and nobles were there. And then too it was all so kind to the poor. If a man surfeits himself into th

out and drinks himself into delirium tremens, and arms night into day in a magnificent frolic, and paye is ten guineas for all this, to the intent that a sixpener of it shall relieve the suffering, who does not see the generosity? Why, reader, it is a kingly way of doing things. He that does it trends the highway of the orable. This is the way the mighty have merey on the poor. And verily they have their reward.

LYCEUMS.

We cheerfully insert the communication below because we believe the suggestions it makes not only important, but capable of being reduced to an efficien and practical system. High expectations were form ed from the establishment of Lyceums a few years since; but they have been sadly disappointed. What was their radical defect, we do not feel quite sure But it is doubtful whether it will be reached by the plan here proposed. Still, the experiment is worth making; nothing can be lost by it; something may be gained; and that more ought to be attempted elevate the intellectual and moral character of the community, none will deny.

New Plan for Lectures.—In these hard times is desirable that every alleviation should be sough and that lyceum lectures should be early introducin our country towns, thus advancing the cause general improvement and furnishing for conversation, than the dole topic of secular perplexities. among us, to ask the several adjoining to for scientific and literary purposes. The Let every town furnish from itself as ma Let every town turnish from itself as many gration lecturers as it can; let each of these gentlemen dein the lecture he has prepared in each of the associtowns, in turn; asking only his travelling expens paid by the town in which he lectures. By this pile each town, gathered in the largest meetinghou could hear alternately all the lectures in the circular different properties. They should be appeared to every family would not more than fifty cents. They should be a superior to the circular more than fifty cents. They should

middle of September or the first week in October, so as to secure good travelling and long evenings, mees and persons of the highest rank, whose signame is a cross, Signum crucis manu propria proportion literarum.

II.

A writer in the Alton, Illinois Observer, gives the orld a specimen of his sorrows in such statements follow:—"It was very uncomfortable for men, in the General Assembly at Philadelphia, of which I was the spiritual nature was recognised in our electrons. that the spiritual nature was recogn mentary processes; and that the m mony and strength, so that we may ere long realize God's idea of A MAN.

Hingham.

THE TIMES.

The following just and pithy remarks are from the Editor of the Christian Watchman, and deserve very

serious consideration. We are exempt from the visitations of war and per tilence, those dreaded scourges with which God pleased at times to visit the nations of the earth; at which have been inflicted on ourselves in times p.
The earth is made to yield her increase in abundan
the harvest which has been gathered, is admitted
be most bountiful, and that which remains to be g. ered, is not less promising. Nor have we off from any of those numerous sources of w which we have access in a degree alm which we have access in a degree amost us other people on whom the sun casts its light. And yet, there were seldom, if ev more frequent, or more bitter complaints, times," than now. It is true our career checked, and it is doubtless well for us to the complaints of the complaints of the complaints. been thus checked; for we had grown peen thus checked; for we had gift the path of he dustry, and were playing at games of chance to win a fortune at a single cast. Now, a cty may tolerate a few worthless individual description, who live upon the honest industrers; but when it becomes the habit of superioristic than the contract institution. just inevitably work its own cure; for if the

Members of the Church of Christ are liable to mit a great sin against the Lord at a time like by uniting in the general outery of "hard in and by making the assumed fact a cloak for covetousness. Having been accustomed to give We do not attribute that such is the fact in reall the professed disciples of Christ, but we it is too true in reference to most. So far formation extends, there has been of late falling off in the support of those benevo

The "Appeal of Clerical Abolition Slavery measures," inserted in our last, is a docuadopt the views expressed in this docu their numbers and moral force will be greatly aug-

The Portland Mirror, remarking on the Appeal, say "We have been exceedingly refreshed by this do ument. Its noble, independent tone-its courtes ument. Its notice, independent tone—is courtee, towards opponents, its regard for their rights, conceding all it demands—its recognition of correct principles of action and intercourse in language plans and easy to be understood;—all this is so different from any thing which we have seen from 'that side of the house,' that we give the whole with the sincerest pleasure."

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We have been request ed by the "Editor pro tem of the Liberator" copy from the Spectator a lengthy article in reply the "Appeal of Clerical Abolitionists," which a peared in our last. We had previously been reque ed by Rev. A. A. Phelps, Secretary of the Anti-Sla very Society, to publish a Reply from him to the same Appeal.

In answer, we would say, that we published the Appeal, because it advanced great general principle which we regard as true and important, and not ! cause we wish to become a party in any controveron that subject, and for the same reason we have it serted this week the "Appeal of Abolitionists of Theological Seminary, at Andover." By so dein we do not admit that we are bound to publish wha any person is disposed to write in reply. Moreover our paper was never designed as an arena for conflict on this subject.

PRESENTERIAN PAPERS .- We have before seven Pre-byterian newspapers. They numbers that have reached us, at this pre from seven different offices. They conta columns; of which 85 column occupied by articles relating to the great co have 34 columns devoted to matt only about 45 occupied by religious article sive of that one controversy. That contro cupies nearly twice as much room as all o

gious subjects put together. It is now about two months since the close last General Assembly. Had we taken the par any other week of the last eight or ten, we should probably have found the space devoted to the confi

NEW RELIGIOUS PAP saed for publishing, in t sekly religious paper, to

This paper is intended to de najority of the late General to the Religious Telegra the New York Evangelist sbyterians. We understans \$18,000 by the transfer. EV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, k Evangelist, has become the Evangelist, has become the Evangelished in New-York BUFFALO SPECTATOR -N ENGER. Information is

> APPEAL OF ABO OF THE THEOLOGICA

The subject of American sl ith direct reference to this ue to he, until its true releasted. The sentiment on t

forth or the speedy remove attional iniquity.

To cannot look out from

upon such a contest as
terested spectutors; and it
of painful interest, whethe
tof our individual views a

manner, we could adv
to the which we are bound rical Abolitionists on Antice by five clergymen of Bosce read it with no ordinary is
corable omen for the oppresde the belief, that the time
an a platform would be ore
cleand Christians would be conbolition we sympathize, an ided testimony against some obstructing the progress ar

correct principles. That our sentiments relative sunderstood, we first beg th to national prosperity-nsistent with the genius andard of morality and religion.
We believe that it essentially We believe that it essentially the gospet through the work ses which would otherwise be-arts for the conversion of the we also of means already emple. We view it in all these aspect

We consequently believe that laced, like all other citizens, ust and equal laws; and that was to labor for such a result.

We believe that the proper n t object is, not by unconsures, but, by the use of best adapted to convince spediency and unlawfulness vidual capacity, by convice, through the pulpit and We have confidence in the mas to the end, in their accor e, with the genius of our geve sint of the gospul; and we are of of their efficacy, by the test y actual results in this country. The subject thus viewed sug-immediate and earnest and wi

we believe that sympathy stem, both master and slav We believe that an enl

positions by considerations who in our own minds. We should portanity of viudicating the ro-authority has been undermine sanctions have been exposed to del of an angodly world, by be principles and practices man wrong, as well as others of questionable truth—like the st ble truth-like the s power and compelled to grind his enemies. We should reje ton which we could urge, to which we could urge, we is awing our fellow-men from alty of a violation of the div and object of the present addression. Our general ready sufficiently indicated, that the doctrines avowed are the water of always raises that the doctrines avowed are the system of slavery exists a important object of our lives sideration of our countrymen-firmly do, that the termination ted States would be the anter divine power and grace,

with this expression of our ject of slavery, we come to the measures to which we have a officer in the true set who love the cause and the freedom of entering our easymest the unjustifiable and some of our brethren. We seek that some of our brethren.

**peak the sentiments of the sentiments of those, and abolitionists—of those, whose feelings may in some them into opposite practices.

1. We have observed with the sentiment of the senti the gospel ministry, fitted to destroy its functions, unnecestations

2. We have noticed with the same publications, states are of foreign missions, gainst the character and me Board. We are not mistake that specifications. that society occupies in the of the Christian community the pioneer of the various as and bless our age and country one which gave origin and which now pervades all dep tivity and benevolence, and it tore at at present than any oth

elf into delirium tremens, and in a magnificent frolic, and pays this, to the intent that a sixpence suffering, who does not see the er, it is a kingly way of doing it trends the highway of ie way the mighty have merey

LYCEUMS.

he suggestions it makes not only ble of being reduced to an efficient High expectations were formyears en sadly disappointed. What ect, we do not feel quite sure. ore ought to be attempted to

ectures.—In these bard times it ery alleviation should be sought; area should be early latroduced, thus advancing the cause of an and furnishing better subjects in the dolorous and worn-out plexities. It has been proposed several adjoining towns to unite ary purposes. The plan is this, lish from itself as many gratuitous let each of these gentlemen deliver repared in each of the associate ing only his travelling expenses, which he lectures. By this plan, it in the largest meetinghouse, in the largest meetinghouse, all the lectures in the circuit; to every family would not be They should begin by the

Ve want whole men. We E TIMES.

pithy remarks are from the atchman, and deserve very

on which multitudes of Anstand safely and co-operate rder the banners of Abolitionism, ssed in this document, and both oral force will be greatly aug ror, remarking on the Appeal, says,

n exceedingly refreshed by this docits regard for their rights, conced , as regard for their rights, conced-intercourse in language plain and nod;—all this is so different from he have seen from 'that side of the cive the whole with the sincerest

DENTS .- We have been requestr pro tem of the Liberator" to or a lengthy article in reply to lerical Abolitionists," which ap-We had previously been requesthelps, Secretary of the Anti-Slapublish a Reply from him to the

vould say, that we published the advanced great general principles true and important, and not beme a party in any controversy d for the same reason we have in-"Appeal of Abolitionists of the ary, at Andover." By so doing, not we are bound to publish what ed to write in reply. Moreover, or designed as an arena for conflict

as much room as all other reli

ther. bly. Had we taken the papers of the last eight or ten, we should set I the space devoted to the costro-

stall less. Nor does it seem probable that any ation will take place very soon. [Vermont Chronicle.

Lagust 18, 1837.

RELIGIOUS PAPER.-Proposals have ed for publishing, in the city of Richmond, y religious paper, to be called the Southern an, by the Rev. William S. Plumer, assisted

of the late General Assembly, in opposi-Religious Telegraph of the same city, has espoused the cause of the minority.
New York Evangelist heretofore Congrega

its preferences, has passed into the hands of We understand that Mr. Leavitt re-4 000 by the transfer. JOSHUA LEAVITT, late editor of the New

rangelist, has become the editor of the Eman lished in New-York. ALO SPECTATOR—NEW YORK WEEKLY

NGER. Information is just received that both able papers are stopped. For the Roston Pacardes

PPEAL OF ABOLITIONISTS,

OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Andover, Mass. August 3, 1837. Andover, Muss. August 3, 1837.

to f American slavery has taken fast hold
mind. The principles of political econtops of Biblical interpretation, the fundanes of ethics and theology, are canvassatreference to this system; and will conuntil its true relations are satisfactorily
the sentiment on this subject has passed
to the heart of the nation. A spirit of
centhusiasmis is nexadius the companienthusiasm is pervading the communi-sympathies, and enlisting its strength he speedy removal of this great and cry-

such a contest as is now waged idle and pectators; and it has been to us a quesindividual views and feelings, or in any angular individual views and feelings, or in any aner, we could advance the interests of a shick we are bound by the strongest ties, thought that the relation, which it is our to sustain to the church, would screen us invidious imputation in issuing such a state-are the more encouraged to do so, by the se of a communication in the New England of yesterday. We refer to an "Appeal of Abolitionists on Anti-Slavery Measures," five clergymen of Boston and vicinity. We it with no ordinary interest, and hail it as seemen for the oppressed. We have cherhelief, that the time was not distant, afform would be erected, on which New Christians would be constrained to meet, and interest, whether, by a public sta the days of slavery are numbered. as the days of stavery are numbered, to second the appeal of men whom we love, and with whose feelings in the cause we sympathize, and bear our homble but mony against some of the measures which ag the progress and defeating the triumph inciples.

nents relative to slavery may not be

od, we first beg the privilege of submit-ary statement of our views.

The statement of our views.

The statement of our views.

The statement of our views are statement of our views.

The statement of our views are statement of our views.

The statement of our views are views as a view of our views.

The statement of our views are views as a view of our views of our views. cluding the slave population to a great to blessings of the gospel, and subject-cious influences, in its deleterious mor-ne slaveholder, and in depressing the orality and religion in the country. at it essentially obstructs the spread

and otherwise be devoted by impairing the ans already employed for that purpose. it in all these aspects as a great political vil, and believe it to be a sin in the sight

equently believe that the slave ought im-obe freed from his present condition, and all other citizens, under the protection of and laws; and that we are under obligaor for such a result.

or for such a result.

eve that the proper mode of securing this

et is, not by unconstitutional or violent

but, by the use of such moral means as

apted to convince the slaveholder of the

cy and unlawfulness of the system: in an

in the real country of the property of the pro

nito opposite practices.

We have observed with grief in some anti-slapublications, a strain of remark in reference to
gospel ministry, fitted to impair its influence and
toy its functions, unnecessary and censurable in
last degree.

We have noticed with concern and surprise, in We have noticed with concern and surprise, in sums publications, statements prejudicial to the state of foreign missions, particularly insinuations into the character and measures of the American of Washington College, Hartford, was field at the Episcopal Church on Thursday. The exercises were highly creditable to the graduates and the institution. Number of graduates 12.

Vermont University.—At the commencement in the Vermont University and the institution. Number of graduates 12.

Vermont University and trilington on Wednesday of last week, eighteen candidates received the degree of A. B. and four that of A. M. in course. Several honorary degrees were conferred. After the commencement exercises, an oration was delivered before a literary society by Rev. George G. Ingersol, and noother before a religious society by Rev. G. W. Perkins of Montreal.

church. It is regarded as one full of hope and promse to our own country, as peculiarly dear to the leart of the Redeemer. For all these reasons, its success is an object of earnest prayer; and any influ-mee which threatens to defeat it should be jealous! counteracted. As a prominent reason of our opposi-ion to the system of slavery is, that it interposes fa-al obstacles to the most enlarged and successful ef-orts for the diffusion of Christianity, we must frown

loris for the diffusion of Christianity, we must frown upon the attempt to cripple the resources of societies which are faithfully laboring for this object.

3. We have read with alarm, in the same publications, speculations which lead inevitably to disorganization and anarchy, unsettling the domestic economy, removing the laudmarks of society, and unhinging the machinery of government.

We cannot refrain from remarking, in this connection, that we deem it peculially unfortunate that the

tion, that we deem it peculiarly unfortunate that the cause of emancipation should have been surrounded with so many foreign and repulsive associations, that the visionary theories which have been broached on other subjects should have been crowded upon it, and made it responsible for heresies with which it has no natural affinity or suppostly.

and made it responsible for necessary which is mon natural affinity or sympathy.

4. Resolutions prescribing the conditions of church membership, emanating from assemblies possessing no ecclesiastical authority, and many of whose members are not connected with the Christian church, must be unhesitatingly pronounced an officious and unwarrantable interference.

must be unhesitatingly pronounced an officious and unwarrantable interference.

5. The public lectures of females we have discountenanced and condemned as improper and unwise. In the recent instance of such a departure from propriety in connection with the anti-slavery cause, we are desirous of allowing the individuals the full apology of their religious fuith which we do not attack, and cheerfully concede whatever is due to personal excellence and devotion to principle, but cannot sufficiently regret that its influence is not confined to a sphere of labor which would advance rather than prejudice so greatly the cause of emancipation. need to a sphere of labor which would advance rather than prejadice so greatly the cause of emancipation.

6. We highly disapprove of representations to which children have listened, such we are confident as their parents and guardians would have disallowed, from an anti-slavery agent who gravely assures the infant assemblies which hang upon his lips, that their theology is better than Dr. W. and Prof. S. are in the habit of teaching.

habit of teaching.
In other instances, we have often observed with In other instances, we have often observed with regret, and have endeavored to counteract sentiments whose obvious tendency was to inflate the youthful breast, to sap the foundations of lawful authority, diminish reverence for age, and respect for character and worth. Addresses to young men connected with our literary institutions have contained such, adapted to foment a spirit of insubordination, the elements of which are unfortunately never wanting in those places. We have seen doctrines advanced which, if carried out, would prostrate every college in New England. We have listened to appeals to the members of an academy, which seemed to us like throwing fire on the heather.

7. Appeals to prejudice and to passion, to local

regret, and have endeavored to counteract sentiments whose obvious tendency was to inflate the youthful breast, to sap the foundations of lawful authority, diminish reverence for age, and respect for character and worth. Addresses to young men connected with our literary institutions have contained such, adapted to foment a spirit of insubordination, the elements of which are unfortunately never wanting in those places. We have seen doctrines advanced which, if carried out, would prostrate every college in New England. We have listened to appeals to the members of an academy, which seemed to us like throwing fire on the heather.

7. Appeals to prejudice and to passion, to local and sectional jealousies, we have uniformly reproduced. Impeachment of motives, unsimutions of personal corruption, we consider the unsound weapons of a weak cause and an unworthy advocate. The harangue of the demagogue we despise. Vituperation and railing and anathensa are not among the weapons of our warfare. The intolerant and vindictive spirit—that compound of apparent higotry and railing and hateful, which stations its poor tion not railing and hateful, which stations its poor tion on Ebal to denounce the curses of the Almight yon his fellows, we disdam and pity, we loathe and abjure.

That these and similar faults do not admit of explanation—that the provocation has not been unparalied—that the language of opposition has not been unparalied—that the language of opposition has not been more wratful and bitter, its conduct more outrage-ous, and its motives less excusable—is neither assentate and interest that the the provocation has not been more wratful and bitter, its conduct more outrage-ous, and its motives less excusable—is neither assentate and worth that the provocation has not been unparalied—that the language of opposition has not been unparalied—that the language of opposition has not been unparalied—that the language of opposition has not been unparalied—that the provocation has not been unparalied—that the provocation has

treat that its enemies may be permitted to bear the andivided responsibility of a course so injurious and unchristian.

Such in brief are our views of a line of conduct which has been to some extent pursued. They are sentiments which we have never disguised, and which, whenever the occasion calls, we shall be free to express, in private and to societies and conventions with which we may be connected. Our software for the removal of what is obnoxious in the measures, will be commensurate with our convictions of the soundness and importance of the principles which they are designed to subserve. We regret that in this work, the cooperation of men whose general views are coincident with our own, is denied us. Truth is truth, in spite of its injudicious advocacy. Slavery is slavery, and its victim knows it. A neutral position, if it were possible, in regard to a sin so speculiar in its nature and in its relatious to ourselves, we should be unwilling to maintain. Not until we are shut up to the prayer that the Lord would open windows in heaven, will we withhold a zealous support from the preasurement of the only associated.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—Commencement at this Institution took place on the 2d inst. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on four young gentlemen. The degree of Master of Arts, in course was conferred on nine. The Anniversary of the Erosophian Adelphi was observed by an Oration by Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, and a Poem by Charles P. Ilsley, Esq. of Portland. The services before the Literary Fraternity were an Oration by Rev. William Hague of Providence, R. I. and a Poem by Rev. Ray Palmer, of Bath.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement at this later, when the content of the conten

LITERARY TOILS.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

As we frequently see statements, in the public prints, respecting American Literature, the press, and the number of publications proceeding from it, intended probably to show the progress of improvement in the United States, I beg you and the public to pardon the egotism of my short story, showing what difficulties an author may have to encounter.

When I first proposed in 1783, to publish a small elementary book for teaching children to read, I found two persons only who gave the least encouragement of success. These were the late Judge Trumbull and Joel Barlow. I was obliged to print and publish the books at my own risk, and became responsible for the expense, which was more than I was worth.

The sales of that book have amounted to fifteen millions of copies; and the value of the materials and work which the manufacture of it has furnished to mechanics, must have risen to a million of dollars.

work which the manufacture of it has furnished to mechanics, must have risen to a million of dollars. Plagiarists who have copied and published my improvements have diminished my profits one quarter, or one third, and I have been able to obtain little more than a subsistence for my family.

In 1788, I found, in the family of the first Governor Trumbull, the manuscript of Gov. Winthrops Journal. Desirous of bringing that valuable document before the public, I contracted with the Governor's Secretary, John Porter, Ear, to transcribe it, and paid

Secretary, John Porter, Esq. to transcribe it, and pa

Secretary, John Porter, Esq. to transcribe it, and paid him his price I then procured the work to be published at my own risk, and the copies were all sold, but I received not a cent of profit.

In collecting materials for a History of Pestilential Diseases, a work undertaken when the yellow fever was desolating our cities, I was under the necessity of visiting the libraries of Harvard and Yale College, and the Logonian library in Philadelphia, for books which were not to be found in New York, where I then resided. I received from the elder Dr. Ward, a severe rebuke for undertaking such a work, I not being a medical man.

After a year's labor, I published the work at my town expense, and sold copies enough to pay the

own expense, and sold copies enough to pay the printers; but received no remuneration for my labor and other expenses. The work was republished in

But one expenses. The work was republished in England, but at a loss.

This work excited little notice for thirty years. But one instance of attention to it may be mentioned in 1813 and 1814, a fatal fever prevailed in Talbot county, Maryland. Dr. Emalls Martin, of Easton, folder the county of t ding the usual remedies failed of success, changed

piled during my preparation of the dictionary, and the materials sought by a new course of researches, and in exploring a field never before attempted. It would probably throw much light on the history and connection of languages; but no bookseller will publish it, as the sales would not reimburse him. Dr. Julius, the eigent of the king of Prassia, when in this country, urged me to send the manuscript to Europe, saying that any of the literary societies in Germany or Berlin, would readily publish it. But this cannot be done, as the work must be printed under my own inspection.

N. Webster.

New Haven, Aug. 10, 1837.

New Haven, Aug. 10, 1837.

feet long, and 50 wide; 80 pews below and 20 in the WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement of Washington College, Hartford, was held at the Episcopal Church on Thorsday. The exercises were highly creditable to the graduates and the institution. Number of graduates 12.

ANOTHER PRIZE ESSAY.—We understand Gould,

Foreign

FROM ENGLAND.—By the ship Nantasket, which arrived at this port on Sunday, London papers to July 5th, and Liverpool to the 6th are received. Parliament was still in session, and engaged in completing a number of bills, among them were the bills for ameliorating the criminal laws. Preparations were made for the funeral of the late king on the 5th. The body was to lie in state from the morning of the 7th to the time of the interment.

time of the interment.

There was more pressure in the money market, and There was more pressure in the money market, and money for commercial purposes was in active demand. On the 4th, a large amount of bills fell due, a small amount of which were dishonored. According to the return of the state of the Bank of England, there was a decrease of the circulation of £217,000, an increase of deposites of £2000, decrease of securities of £640,000, and an increase of bullion of £337,000.

In consequence of the opening of the Grand Junction Rail Road, great alterations have been made in the despatch of the mails. The London Morning Herald of July 4th, was received at Liverpool on the evening of the same day.

The harvest had commenced in the neighborhood of Liverpool, and it was abundant, and of the richest

The new Constitution of Spain, as adopted by the The new Constitution of Spain, as adopted by the Cortes, and signed by all the members, and by the Queen, was proclaimed at Madrid, June 16.

Letters from Naples to June 10, mention that the cholera continued to rage there severely, even among the highest classes.

The American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, had left London, with his lady, who had recovered from her recent indisposition, for the Isle of Wight.

The latest accounts from Spain state that Don Carlos was retiring by the Ebro from his excursion into Catalonia.

Catalonia.

Paris papers to June 30, contain very little news. The financial embarrassments in the United States had produced some effect in Hamburgh, and still more at Breunen. The senson in France and Italy was favorable for the wine and silk crops. Two French squadrons were fitting out in the Mediterranean, one for the Levant, and the other in aid of the operations in Africa. Levant, and the other in aid of the operations in Africa. There was an increased demand for cotton at

Later from Europe .- The ship New Jersey , Cap-

Later from Europe.—The ship New Jersey, Cap-tain Dickson, arrived here on Tuesday from Liver-pool, bringing London papers to July S, and Liver-pool to the 10th.

The packet ship George Washington had just ar-vived. Her passengers had previously landed at Cas-tle Townsend, in Ireland, and had arrived in Liverpool by steamboat. There was no material change in the state of financial and commercial affairs. The news from the United States, to June 4, by the Henri IV. was considered favorable. The cotton market had

rom the United States, to June 4, by the Henri IV.
was considered favorable. The cotton market had
continued heavy through the preceding week, though
the amount of sales was considerable.

The packet ship Hibernia, which left New York
June 16th, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th. She
avoided the head winds by which the George Washavoided the head winds by which the George Washington was detained by taking the course north of Ireland. She carried out \$30,000 is specie—the George Washington \$110,000.

The funeral of William IV. was celebrated on the 8th. The principal places of business in Liverpoel

Greece.—We learn, by way of Syra, says the Smyr

na Journal, that a band of brigands invaded a village, in the environs of Volo, and after pillaging and sacking it, made a great many women and children prisoners, and carried them away as slaves.

Domestic.

The North-eastern Boundary.—The Licut. Gov-ernor of New Brunswick has issued a Proclamation, forbidding the cutting of timber on the lands on the border of that Province and the State of Maine, which are claimed by the two governments.

It was announced some time since, that Mr. Ebenezer S. Greely having been sent by the government of Maine to take a Census of the Inhabitants of the dis-Maine to take a Census of the Inhabitants of the dis-puted territory, he was arrested and imprisoned by the British Authorities there. The President of the United States having since demanded the release of Mr. Greely, he was set at liberty on the 12th inst. by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. Millers there say, flour must come down to \$4,50, and an intelligent gentle-

man refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn and oats and potatoes never were more

The New Orleans Picayane of August 2d says:

one cause of the accident.

Shocking Accident.—A wagon containing ten kegs and about fifty canisters of gun powder was placed under a shed in Plainfield, Ms. one day lust week. It appears that one keg had been opened, and that some powder had been spilled upon the wagon bottom, a portion of which fell through the crack on the floor of the shed. An individual, carelessly, without the content of the shed. An individual, carelessly, without the content of the shed. be to this charch the past year; whole number at present, 512.

Another Prize Essay.—We understand Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of this city, have in press, the Prize Essay on the Moral Improvement of Seamen, by Rev. John Harris of London, Author of "Mammon," Great Teacher," &c.

Apoplexy—Tight Boots.—A physician of N. York says, that during one week he attended four cases of Apoplexy, caused by wearing tight boots.

BERLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The shade two actes, is of the best quality, the ordin tom, a portion of which fell through the crack on the floor of the shed. An individual, carelessly, without being aware of his presumption, applied a coal of fire to the powder on the floor, when, the powder in the wagon ignited, and five men were so severely wounded, as to leave serious doubts of their recovery. The wagon and shed were torn to atoms; the explosion was heard at a considerable distance.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock the out-buildings of the boarding house of Mr. Wm. Shaw, No. 18 Milk street, owned by the proprietors of the sheding pulse.

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covered at an early stage, the fire was speedily extinguished by engine No. 7, the nearest at hand. A little before 2, P. M. the work shop of Mr. Cornelius Briggs, cabinet maker, 609 Washington street, took fire in the absence of the workmen. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage, and without a general alarm. It is said to have been set on fire.

To There will be a stated meeting of the North Suffaik tancetation, on Tuesday the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock A M. it the house of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert in Newton. Warnen Fay, Scribe.

NEWTON ANNIVERSARY—The anniversary of the Newton Theological Institution will be held in the new Baprist Meetinghouse in Newton, on Weinesday, the 23d of August, at helpes D. Skowles, Secry of the Faculty. Newton Centre, August 2.

A CARD.—The Subscriber hereby acknowledges his gratitude to the members of his Church and Society in Holliston, for their respect for him, manifested in making him a Life Member of the American Education Society.—Also his obligations to a benevolent individual of his Church, for Fitty Boliars, to constitute him a member for lite of the American Board.

Holliston, Aug. 12, 1837.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Atken, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman Principal of the High School, Burlington, Vt. to Miss Mar Huse, of New Chester, N. H.
In this city, Mr. Alvah Skinner, to Miss Clive Moulton-Mr. Salomon Guess, to Miss Lucy Dean-Mr. Allen G Pitchell, of Warren, R. I. to Miss Eigs C. Blusland, a Bath, Me.

Buth, Me.

In Leicester, August 9, Mr. Juseph L. Pertridge, Associate Preceptor of Leicester Academy, to Miss Zithin Nelson, caughter of Rev. Lu her Wilson, and adopted dau, hter of Pev. John Nelson.

In Edgartown, Mr. Henry A. Coffin, to Miss Susan L. Oshorn. In Alfred, Me. Mr. D. P. Stone, of this city, to Miss Valeria Goodenow. In Pouliney, Vt. Carolus R. Mailary, Esq. of Portland, Me. to Miss Minerva, daughter of Joel Beaman, Esq. of Pouliney.

In this city, Erasmus Thompson, Esq. aged 59-Mr. lenj. Sweetser, 65-Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Amos Sumer, 51. Aug 13, Charles Henry, youngest son of Benj. and Mary 18 months. Von, on the 29th of July, Martha Raymond, only of Rev. Prof. Chase, 10 months

70.—In Holliston, Aug. 7, George Newell, only son of Rev. John Stores, 15 months.

In Bradford, 5th inst. William Wilberforce, son of Geo. Cogwell, M. D.

In Medfield, Ann Mann Fiske, 5 years—also, Elias Mann Fiske, 3 years, children of Mr. George Fiske.

At Newton, 10th inst. Miss Abby Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jepson, formerly of Boston, 22.

At Medfield, Mrs. Mehitabel W. Woodward, wife of Artemas W. 75. Mrs. W. bas had a protracted sickness of great suffering, of thirty-five years' continuance; her sufferings, we trust, are now, forever at an end. She publicly professed her faith in Christ while in her single state, more than 50 years ago; and it is believed free have given better evidence of an interest in that atoming blood, by a well ordered life and conversation. It is somewhat remarkshle in the course of dwine Providence, that Mr. Woodward should have been an nearly connected with two such persons; he had a sister in Newton some years since, who hay hedrid 55 years, and was a person of great.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary,

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS. after.
The Term will commence on Wednesday the 5th of No-

in which case, information are unexpectedly retarded, to every candidate for solutions of the Protection of the Electronic of the Protection of the Protecti

TEACHERS' SEMINARY,

Plymouth, N. II.

ademical year commences at the beginning of the form. September 6th, at which time, reg. in the Teachers' and Classical Departmen med. The Institution is now farnished we

THE Second Term of this Institution will commence the 6th of Sept. under the charge of its present Principal, Miss Laura A. Warmura, and continue fourteen weeks. In behalf of the Trustees. DAVID A. GROSVENOR. dug. 18.-3w.

BERLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

ILLINOIS GAZETEER.

TLLINOIS

EXPLAINED and Enforced, as it regards rel gers, brothers and sisters, parents, an subs-with a description of the oriental mode sons—with a description of the American Sonday politicness to atrangers; written for the American Sonday School Union, and for sale at their Depositors, No. 22 COURT STREET.

Ang. 19.

Agent Am. S. S. Union. John Quincy Adams's Oration.

John Quincy Adams's Oration.

John Quincy Adams's Oration at Newburyport, on the
4th of July, 1837, Oration at Newburyport, on the
"Say ye not, A Confederacy, to all them to whom this
people shall say A Confederacy, is unither fear verther fear,
nor be airnit, "Lexich, 8, 12. For Sale by WIIIPLE &
DAMRELL, No. 9 Corubiil.

dog. 18.

Letters to Young Men.

ETTERS to Young Men preparing for the Christian

Ministry. By Win. Cogswell, D. D. Secretary of
the Am. Education Society. For Sale by WHIPPLE &
DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhilli. Jug. 14.

Ratio Disciplina, OR, The Constitution of the Congregational Churches, By Prof. Thos. C. Upham. A few copies of this work are for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9

ATE Masienery to Africa, by J. B. Taylor, Pastor of Let the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. with an appendix on the subject of Colonization, by J. H. B. Listrobe, Esq. President of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Just Published by GOULD, KENDALL & Librob. 59 Washington street.

New Infant Sabbath School Questions.

hoston, fant Sabbath School Questions. 89 pp., divided in

BY Rev. C. A. Goodrich. The Influence of Mott the character, welless and destiny of individualities and communities. By Rev. Charles A. Go

such persons; he may

see, who hay bedrid 55 teen, never having been annefering most of the time, never having been annefering most of the time of the late of desformably, 40.

In Medicord, Aug. 10th, Mis. Hannel Crosby, who of desformably, 40.

In Harvard, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Jonas Bateman, 41.

In Harvard, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Jonas Bateman, 41.

In Westherough, Mrs. Hannels, reliet of the late Rev.

Holloway Fish, of Martherough, N. H. 20.

In Barnstuble, Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Edward Marston,

In Barnstuble, Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Edward Marston,

At Marston's Mills, Mrs. Eigabeth, wife of Mr. Wins
At Marston's Mills, Mrs. Eigabeth, wife of Mr. Wins
Monther Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Edward Marston,

Mrs. Hannels, wife o of the Faith.

Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

Aug. 18.

BEING the amborized version of that part of crep Volume, metrically arranged. By crep Volume, metrically arranged. By James tourse,
Scriptoral Blustrations of the daily Morning and Evesing Service and Litary of the Protestant Episcopal
Gaurch, with Notes. By Rev Benjamin Hale. For Sale
to TERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Heal Estate at Andover, the Subscriber will dispose of his Rash, Estate, consisting of House, Hard, Orchard, Set. The House, House, Orchard, Set. The House, House, Orchard, Set. The House, House, House, Orchard, Set. The House, House, House, House, House, House, Orchard, Set. The House, H

POETRY.

From the Southern Rose
THE BLIND NEGRO COMMUNICANT. A SKETCH FROM LIFE,

The Saviour's feast was spread. Group after group The Saviour's feast was spread. Group after group From Zion's scattering band, now silent throng'd Around the sacred table, glad to pay (As far as sinful erring men can pay)
Their debt of gratitude, and share anew The plain memorials of his dying love.
All ranks were gather'd there. The rich and poor: The ignorant and wise; the tear-west soul,
And the glad spirit yet in sunshine clad;
All, with their many hopes, and carea and griefs,
Sought, quiet and unmarked, their 'customed placeAnd still at the full banquet there was room.—
It was a solemn season; and I sat
Wrapt in a cloud of thought, until a slow
And measured footstep fell upon my ear:
And when I turned to look, an aged man
Of three score years and ten appeared to view. And when I turned to look, an aged man
Of three score years and ten appeared to view.
It was the blind Communicant! He came,
Led by a friendly hand, and took his place
Nearest the table with a reverent air.
As if he felt the spot was holy ground.—
There was a perfect hash!—The hour was come!The symbols were disclosed, and eoon there were The symbols were disclosed, and soon there rose The sweet tones of the shepherd of his flock, The sweet tones of the shepherd of his flock, Telling once more the story of the Cross; And as he spoke, in sympathy I gazed Upon the blind old pilgrim by my side. The sight was touching! As the Pastor taught In accents all subdued how Jesus bore The flight of friends, the stern denial vow, The spar, the thorns, the agonizing cross.

With want, shame, persecution, torture, death,
The old man shook, convulsed; his ebon brow
Grew pallid in its hue; a few big tears
Ran trickling down his cheek, and from his lip
Methought there came the words, 'Lord, is it I?'
But when these stell upon each listenswear. But when there stole upon each listening ear And throbbing heart, that prayer of matchless love, That type and watch-word for all after prayer, Father, forgive them!' then he clasped his hands And bowing his hoar head upon his breast, Wept, even as a weaned child might weep.

There was a change! The bread & wine were brought, He wiped the gushing drops from his thin cheek—Bowed solemnly—received them both—then paused,—Till raising his dull eye-balls up to heaven,. —Till raising his dull eye-balls up to heaven, As asking for a blessing on the rite, He broke the bread, received the goblet close Within his withered hands; restored it safe;—Then while a peaceful smile illumed his face, Sank back as in an ecstasy of bliss.
The parting hymn was sung, and of I paus'd And stopped to listen, as the old man's voice Broken and shrill, sought too to mingle in With modulated tones, and though his lip Utter'd no music, yet I joyed to know
The heart was all linked-melody within.
Christ's seal was stamp'd anew upon each soil; The solemn rite was finished, and the band The solemn rite was finished, and the band Warmed to each kindly touch of human love Moved, full of thoughtful cheerfulness along The quiet church-yard, where gay sunbeams danced On the white marble tombs, and bright flowers made A pleasant home for Death; while "mongst them all The blind Communicant went groping on Along his midnight path. The sight was sad!— My heart yearn'd for him—and I longed for power To say as the disciples said of old, "Blind man! receive thy sight, and in the might Of strong compassion, I could c'en, methought, Have entered his dark prison-house awhile And let him gaze, in turn, on the blue skies And the glad sunshine, and the laughing earth. Warmed to each kindly touch of human love And the glad sunshine, and the laughing earth. But soon I own'd a sense of higher things, And in the heart's soft dialect I said,
Old soldier of the Cross, 'ts well with thee!
Thy warfare is nigh finished; and though Earth
Be but an utter blank, yet soon thou'lt gaze
On that bright country where thy God shall be
The never-setting Sun; and Christ, thy Lord,
Will lead thee through green pastures, where the still
And living waters play.—And though thou art
A creature lonely and unprized by men,
Yet thou mayst stand a Frince 'mongst Princes, when
The King makes up his jewels!'

M. E. L.

Charteston, S. C. And in the heart's soft dialect I said.

Miscellany.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION At the request of the Agent of the American Sun day School Union, we publish the following "Circu-

Boston,

Dear Sir,—Having recently been appointed to labor as an agent of the American Sunday School Union, for the New England States, I take this method of laying before you the object of this agency, that you may be correctly informed on the subject, and enabled to give it such countenance as it may deserve.

Such countenance as it may deserve.

One object of my agency is to make known to the churches of New England, the opportunity afforded by the American Sunday School Union, of promoting religious education by the establishment of Sabbath Schools throughout establishment of Sabbath Schools throughout the country, and supplying them with suitable religious reading. To establish schools, to maintain them in a course of improvement, and to multiply them according to the existing destitution, requires the employment of mis-sionaries for this exclusive object. They go to districts where few or no privileges of reli-gion or education are enjoyed; where every to districts where new or no privileges of reli-gion or education are enjoyed; where every thing is in a new and forming state; where ig-norance abounds, and where there is little disposition or means to supply the deficiency.

The people of these districts must be shown
the advantages of Christian instruction, the excellence and cheapness of the Sunday School system, and be induced to send their children (or accompany them if they will,) to a Sab-bath School. When this object is gained, bath School. When this object is gained, (which is easily done,) teachers are to be selected, and schools formed, a system established, and the operations to be guided and helped along, until the experience of those engaged in them. will enable them to go alone. Sabbath Schools, in new regions, especially, require the continued attention of men of practical knowledge of the system, and who can devote their whole time to the enterprise. If left too soon, they are in danger of declining: and to soon, they are in danger of declining; and to maintain their existence and advancement, missionaries must be kept in a circuit among them. These schools, too, must have books for primary instruction, and for daily reading. These books must be of a character that will not interfer with the denominational activities. ninational opinions not interfere with the denominational opinions of the community; but which, presenting only the essential doctrines and duties of Christianity, may be acceptable and profitable to all. These books, again, must be supplied at a cheap rate; and where the people have not the means of buying, they should be given to them at half their cost, or gratuitously. Such are the publications and such the designs of the American Sunday School Union. To effect the plan, as to missionaries and books, for so large a portion of our country as is destitute of the means of moral and intellectual training, requires a considerable and constant expenditure. To present the claims of this charity, and to solicit contributions to its aid, is an important branch of the duties of the not interfere with the den-of the community; but w ture. To present the claims of this charity, and to solicit contributions to its aid, is an important branch of the duties of my agency.

The other main purpose of my establishment here, is to make known "more generally in here, is to make known "more generally in the contribution of t

The other main purpose of my establishment here, is to make known "more generally in the New England States, the character and variety of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and their suitableness for all the schools and families of this part of the land." This Union is now the only institution that publishes works exclusively unsectarian. Its publications amount to 500; extending from the infant's book of eight pages, to the volume of several hundred pages; suitable to individual or family use every where; whilst in their religious character and simplicity of style, they are peculiarly adapted to constitute Sabbath School libraries in all evangelical denominations. New England wants a source of supply of this character and variety, in addition to all that may be offered from other sources. To

facilitate in giving it, the Union has opened a large Depository at No. 22, Court street, in this city, the expenses of which are wholly defrayed from the business operations, and not in any degree by the contributions received in New England or elsewhere. These are devoted explaints to the puisionary operations

want of room.]

Monday, the 29th of May, was the king's birth day, and that was celebrated of course. At Hyde Park there was a review of the royal troops, which attracted an immense crowd and a very large number of carriages. There was also an illumination in the evening. At the general Post Office there was a procession of the Royal Mail coaches, which were furnished with new harnesses, and the coachmen and guards presented with entire new suits of livery. They were black hats with cockade and gold lace band, scarlet frock coats, with black velvet wore black hats with cockade and gold lace band, scarlet frock coats, with black velvet collars laced, laced breast and black velvet hand cuffs and pocket flaps; black velvet laced waistcoats, white breeches with topped boots, white gloves and white cravats. This will be their common dress till it is worn out. The English stage coach is a perfect thing of its kind, and very different in its construction from our own. The wheels are small and very strong; The body of the coach is quite small, and seats only four inside, two on the front seat our own. The wheels are small and very strong; The body of the coach is quite small, and seats only four inside, two on the front seat and two behind. Directly behind the body of the coach is an apartment of considerable size for the most valuable baggage, closed with a strong door and locked. On the top there are four seats, two in front and two behind. That on which the coachman sits is for three, the other three seat four each. Between the front seats and the other are placed the trunks, &c. on the top, directly above the heads of the inside passengers. The price of an inside seat is double that which is paid for one without. The guard occipies the end of the hindermost seat on the left side. All the much travelled roads in England are macadamized. There are no hills, at least nothing that an American deems worthy the name; the coach horses are the best, and changed very frequently; the stage coaches therefore may almost vie with the rail roads in speed. The usual rate is not far from ten mi's an hour, and the average speed in a ride of a hundred miles is excessed. the rail roads in speed. The usual rate is not far from ten miss an hour, and the average speed in a ride of a hundred miles is scarcely at all affected by the changing of horses or meals on the road. The coach passing at full speed through a village suddenly draws up, and the traveller sees four fresh horses standing all harnessed and ready to be attached in a twinking to the vehicle. While he is looking about for the old church or the new chapel or asking his fellow passenger the name of the place. is fellow passenger the name of the place, "All's right," cries the guide, and away they gallop. The times for departure and arrivals are fixed to a minute. When the coach leaves its starting place a small time piece is locked in a small box attached to the coach near the coachman's seat, and if he is at all behind the appointed time of arrival, he forfeits a certain sum proportioned to the delay.

THE SLAVE TRADE. - A late number of the Liberia Register, forcibly depicts in the follow-ing extract the extent of the slave trade, which it appears, is still carried on to a great extent. How long will civilized nations permit this shameful traffic?

"We have been informed that Pedro Blanch alone, has exported from the Gallenas, 1800 slaves during the last six months! and that he has recently received advices from the Havana, of the safe arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000! ! There are two of which sold for \$250,000!! There are two factories in the Gallenas, and are supposed to be about equal in exports. This gives them an export of 3600 slaves in six months, or 7200 in twelve, and that from a point at which, it has generally been supposed, the trade was nearly extinct! Enormous number!! equal, if not exceeding, the whole number of emigrants sent out, by the American Colonization Society, since the commencement of their operations. Where are the friends of humanity? Can they continue to slumber over such necu-Can they continue to slumber over such accumulated human suffering? or at most only hold out the nerveless, trembling hand of irresolution and indifference? Is it to be recorded for the contempt of future ages, that amid all the boasted liberality, philanthropy and religion, of the inteteenth century, that ONE MAN managed more victims than a whole nation liberated? Tell it not in Gath; let it forever reerated? Tell it not in Gath; let it forever re-main an unrevealed secret, that while the press groans and the world teems with tomes on philanthropy and love; while millions are kneeling at the shrine of liberty, and vowing eternal fidelity to the goddess, one fourth of the earth is smoking with the blood of the op-pressed, and groaning under the scourge of op-pression, cruelty and outrage." pression, cruelty and outrage."

MEN OF COLOR.—The brig Rising States, owned by a company of colored men in this town, commanded by a company of colored men in this town, commanded by Captain Cuff, sailed from this port on a whaling voyage about a week ago. She is owned, fitted out, commanded, and manned by men of color—and the way she put to sea was an example worth following. Generally, for two or three days previous to going to sea, our ships are anchored off in the stream, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the men on board—some are intoxicated, some are hid away and others are brought down from the jail by the sheriff and carried off to the ship. Masters and owners are seriously troubled in this way. But such was not the case with the Rising States. The hour for sailing arrived, and every man went peaceably and soberly on board of the brig as she lay at the wharf. The pilot stepped on to the deck—the canvass was spread—the hawsers cast off—and the old weather-beaten pilot says that he never heard so little noise or saw such a temperate and obedient crew on board of any vessel that he ever carried out to sea.

Avoid the man who says the world owes him a living.

Avoid the man who says the world owes him

A new set of buttons revives an old coat.

THE DEVIL FOILED FOR ONCE.

large Depository at No. 22, Court street, in this city, the expenses of which are wholly defrayed from the business operations, and not in any degree by the contributions received in New England or elsewhere. These are devoted exclusively to the missionary operations of the Union, or to such other purposes as the donors may designate. The Union publishes its books at an advance that is designed to cover all the expenses of their preparation and sale, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, And this it must do, without enconaching upon the fluids devoted to the extension with the stable of the circulation of the publish books, it is proper to remark, that in no department of our proceedings can there be interference or colision with theirs. Their field is local or denominations, ourselve the publish books as their respective demoninations may require; leaving, of course, a large field for the circulation of our hooks, not only in those very schools, but in all those which are attached to other denominations may require; leaving, of course, a large field for the circulation of our hooks, not onne.

With this brief statement of the objects of my agency, I commend it to your regard, and askyour prayers and help in promothing it. hope to visit the churches extensively, and should be happy to receive from you such counts and an advanced to the churches of the such and the second the such as a second to the churches of the such and the such and the such

Baptists in Jamaica.—We are indebted to brother Tinson, now on a visit to the United Stater, for the improvement of his health, for the Tabular View of the Churches and missionary stations in Jamaica presented in this number; from which it appears that there were on that Island at the close of last year, 31 Baptist churches, 16 missionaries, 17,017 church members, 21,583 inquirers, and 5318 Sunday scholars.—The number of baptisms during last year was 2776—other additions 365—total increase 3344. The number of deaths during the same period was 216—dismissed 46—excluded 214—withdrawn 45 total decrease 522.—Net gain 2522. In view of the sults considering the results considering the difficulties the missionaries have hid to encounter since the establishment of their first station in Jamaica, twenty-one years ago well may we exclaim What has God wrought How wonderful his grace! What encouraging proof that he will command his blessing on a faithful reof his word in our attempts to serve Him

[Monthly Paper, Welsh Anecdote. On the Support of the Ministry.—A Welsh clergyman, invited to assist in the ordination of a minister in some part of England was appointed to deliver the address to the church and congregation; and having been informed that their previous minister had suffered much from pecuniary embarrassment, although the church was fully able to support him comfortably—took the following singular method of administering reproof.

In his address to the church, he remarked, "You have been praying, no doubt, that God would send you a man after his own heart, to be your pastor. You have done well. God, we hope, has heard your prayer, and given you

be your pastor. You have done well, God, we hope, has heard your prayer, and given you such a minister as he approves, who will go in and out before you, and feed your souls with the bread of life. But now you have prayed for a minister, and God has given you one to your mind, you have something more to do-you must take care of him; and in order to his being happy amongst you, I have heen thinking you have need to pray again. 'Pray again. being happy amongst you, I have been thinking you have need to pray again. 'Pray again! What should we pray again for?'
—Well—I think you have need to pray again.
'But for what?' Why I'll tell you. Pray that
God would put Jacob's ladder down to the
earth again. 'Jacob's ladder! Jacob's ladder! What has Jacob's ladder! Jacob's ladder! What has Jacob's ladder to do with our
minister? Why I think if God would put
Jacob's ladder down, that your minister could
go up into heaven on the Sabbath evening after
preaching and remain all the week; then he preaching and remain all the week; then h preaching and remain all the week; then he could come down every Sabbath morning so spiritually minded, and so full of heaven, that he would preach to you almost like an angel. 'O yes, that may all he very well, and if it were possible we should like it; but then we need our minister with us during the week, to attend prayer-meetings, visit the sick, hear experience, give advice, &c. &c., and therefore must have him always with us; we want the whole of his time and attention.' That may be, and I will admit the necessity of his delice. whole of his time and attention.' That may be, and I will admit the necessity of his daily attentions to your concerns; but then you will remember, that if he remains here, he must have bread and cheese; and I have been told that your former minister was often wanting the necessaries of life, while many of you can enjoy its luxuries; and therefore. I thought if God would put Jacob's ladder down, your pre-

sent minister might preach to you on the Sab-bath, and by going up into heaven after the services of the day, save you the painful neces-sity of supporting him.—Columbian Star.

LUTHER.—Luther lost one of his children, and his sorrow on that touching loss, one of those calamities that might almost balance the question between the helpless solitude of single question between the helpless solitude of single life and the happiness of woman's society, shows what softness of feeling was in that heart of

fire:
"Elizabeth, my little girl, is dead. Strange to say, her loss has left me a sick heart, a wo-man's heart, so intense is my sorrow. I never could have imagined that a father could feel so could have imagined that a father could feel so much tenderness for his child. Her features, her words, her gestures, during her life and on her death bed, are deeply engraved in my heart. Oh my obedient and duriful daughter! the very death of Christ (and what comparison are all other deaths) cannot, as it should, drive her from my memory. Think, however, dearest Catherine, whither she is gone. She has assuredly finished a happy journey. Children dispute not; they believe as they are taught; all in children is pure simplicity. Their death is free from cares and anguish; they but fall asleep as it were."

AN ANSWER TO THIS IMPORTANT INQUIRY;

How am I to know whether I have the Holy Spirit.

If you have the Holy Spirit; 1, you have seen the evil of sin; 2, you have repented of sin; 3, you have forsaken sin; 4, you hate sin; 5, you watch and pray against sin; 6, you have received the spirit of love. If you have the consider Coal you have God supremely, you 5, you watch and pray against sin; 6, you have received the spirit of love. If you have the Spirit of God, you love God supremely, you love the Father who gave his Son to suffer and die; you love the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, for what he hath done and suffered on your account. You love all the sincere followers of Jesus Christ and confine not your regards to a parts. Vol love the busy your regards to a

Jesus Christ and confine not your regards to a party. You love the human race at large, as children of the same family, and you wish them to know the things that belong to their peace.

7. You are of a forbearing and forgizing temper; 8, you pity and pray for sinners, who through blindness and ignorance, oppose at present their own eternal interest; 9, you are of a thankful spirit; you thank God for making you to differ, by his grace, from many others. you to differ, by his grace, from many others; and you praise him for every favor, both of a temporal and spiritual nature; 10, you are zealous for the honor of God in the world; 11, you desire to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and in all the

Society of Friends in England.—As the following facts are of interest and come from a source on which we place full reliance, we think there can be no impropriety in making them public.

Among the fellow-passengers of the late Bishop Hobart, on his return to this country from England, was Anna Brethwaite, a distinguished preacher among the Society of Friends. The acquaintance is understood to have been mutually pleasing, and the agreement of both parties on the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, very great. Before they parted, the Bishop exacted a promise from Mrs. Brethwaite that she would seriously examine the subject of Episcopacy, and test its credibility by the light of the Scriotures.

In carrying this design (for some time deferred) into effect, Mrs. Brethwaite engaged the co-operation of Mr. Wilkinson, for many years Clerk of the London Yearly Meeting, a well educated and pions person, and one who enjoys the highest consideration in the community. The result of the investigation, as we are informed, has been, that Mr. Wilkinson has been baptized and joined the Episcopal Church. The daughters of Mrs. Brethwaite, who are said to be adults, have also been baptized, and attend our Church as members. Mrs. 4b. herself attends the Episcopal Church, though not as a member.

Our informant adds, that several other members of the Society, one of whom is an eminent merchant of Liverpool, have recently joined the Episcopal Church, though not as a member.

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We understand further, that a pamphlet has been pub sic for thee or for myself! Surely thou camest not hither without a Providence: God sent thee not nother without a Province of not so much to delight as to shame me out of my sullen unbelief, who, under far more apparent means of maintenance and protection, am less cheerful and confident. Reason and faith, alas! alas! have not done for me what mere instinct does for thee; and want of foresight master thee more merry, if not more happy, than the foresight of better things maketh me. Certainly, thy providence, O God, is not impaired by those superior powers thou hast given me; let not my greater helps hinder me from possessing a holy security, and comfortable reliance on thee. I never knew an earthly father take care of his fowls and neglect his children and shall proper this of security. lect his children; and shall I suspect this of my Heavenly Father.—Bishop Hall.

NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term will commence Sept 5th, and continue tweive weeks. Board, tuition, &c. the same as Begerence.—The several Clergymen, Messra. William Jackson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton-Messra. Eliphidet Kumball, and Thomas A. Davis, Besten WOODWARD. Newton, July 23th, 1837. dug. 4-5w.—

DAY'S ACADEMY.

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Harnis, a graduate of Brown University, and will continue
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sors Caswell and Chase, Brain University—Budlerd Sum-ner, Esq. and Perkins & Marvin, Boston—Josiah I. Fiske, Esq. Pailo Saniard, Esq. Melatish Everett, Esq. Berest, hum—James G. Carter, Esq. Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D. Lancaster, Esq. Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. Wrentham, July 21, 1337.

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Milton, Aug. 41, 1837. 4w—*

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these Letters were originally written expressly and only tor the benefit of those individuals thus addressed 3 set at the suggestion of some ministers of the gospel and several officers of our public instructions, as well as the argent request of many of those, to whom they were written, they are now with little modification, thrown into a more public and permanent form for the heavilet of others also, who are preparing to preach the gospel. "

Aug. 11.

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From Rev. Dr. Cozwell, Secretary Am. Ed. Society.

I fully concur in the remarks of Br. Lord respecting the shovementioned book. After much arquaintance with the accounts of students for the space of right years, I am decidedly of opision that a manual of this description will be of great service (by oning gentlemen in a course of education. I hope no student, whether old or young, rich or young, righ or young the perint himself to be without this assistant, or something like it.

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No. 34

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DEFENS A Letter to WILLIAM L A merican DEAR SIR,-I have

DEAR SIR,—I have of the American Pea published the Revised ciety, Article 11. of "This Society, being that all war is contrar pel, shall have for it meonsistency of war wits baleful influence of mankind, and to dequiversal and permane also, by the same by rinted among the Fietey. By the "Ad June, I also find, that tached by the manager the change, effected by stitution of the Society Now, my dear sir,"

Now, my dear sir, your Vice Presidents of the principle, asset on which, as that Artic is founded. I have a that principle. Quash sion to write for your and June 1834, the sive War Vindicated, assertion of Mr. Grim from any motive, and is utterly indefensible and utterly irreconcipirit."

I am not now a beliciple of the criminali

ciple of the criminal ought not, therefore, support of my name think not founded upo and blasting to the pro Society, in which I hav which I hoped would t

of being nominally whose leading princi garded as erroneous but a short time as with a gentleman, w list of officers, and this subject in perfect I find myself, I mu situation. A few ye member of the Amer it was constituted on touch the question o pleasure in contribution for the pages of its mending its design. Society has a Revise and chief Article of w and chief Article of wh course defensive as wel trary to the spirit of the of this change, I sup-change too, and say, ** membership in the Ami it now is. I am content waggin to assist the S py again to assist th sufficient trial of the now rests, return to indeed, I trust it will persuaded, that it can a never touch beneficially

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man, at his own door, it fend his life and the daughters. How can this, meet else than gen munity? Nor can it be alleged, Nor can it be alleged, this. Your principle, densive war, does say the fensive war, does say the pieces referred to, I put Mr. Grimke in 1834, where the fing started of Chalusful, blood-thirsty pieces he should think the goss fend the city by fring a ship? His reply was, the strate acknowledges the giveness as above all that in such a case he make under the should make proclamatives be opened and prayed to change the hearts of that he would throw of the enemy, and would significant. that he would throw on the enemy, and would sion of the clergy, and of sion of the clergy, and of some soft peace. Such a special soften the hearts and of many of soften that hand of greedy, in rates in (Calumet, 1835, Such is the honest car ble on which